THE

PALL MALL GAZETTE

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THE FRONTIERS OF LIBERTY.

We rejoice to see that at length a British jury has bowed before the majesty of an honest conviction, even although that conviction seems to them foolish and absurd. As a landmark of civilization the verdict on the little baby Goobey at the inquest in Poplar Town Hall yesterday is much more important than a dozen such speeches as Lord Hartington addressed to the "remnant" in Ulster, or the prophetic discourse of the genial Mr. Labouchere, who goes to his Bible as assassins go to their armoury to select weapons with which to pink their adversaries under the fifth rib. Young Goobey was a rickety child of eleven months, who had been ill from its birth, and who at last succumbed to an attack of convulsions. The doctor who conducted the post-mortem was of opinion that it had died of consumptive bowels, and of course swore that if he had been called in in time he could have saved its life. The mother of the child did not call in a doctor. She was a member of the small and curious sect appropriately known as the "Peculiar People," which amid all the quackeries of rival schools of medicine holds fast to the prayer of faith and the anointing oil, and are quite content to take their chance of dying, or of letting their children die, rather than violate their religious belief in the sinfulness of resorting to physicians.

Of course, such a belief grates horribly upon the hard commonsense of the average juror. When juries were first called upon to sit in judgment upon the victims of the prayer and anointing oil mode of treatment, they promptly returned verdicts of manslaughter, and the Peculiar People were sent up to the Old Bailey, tried, and cast into prison as martyrs for their faith. With them, as with most persons of that temper, imprisonment only stiffened their resolution. Their belief, nonsensical though it might be, acquired a new value in their eyes on account of the sufferings which they had endured for it, and in no long time they were again "had up," and again imprisoned. The struggle has gone on for years. But yesterday the Peculiar People triumphed. The enemy hauled down his flag and capitulated at discretion—or in other words a British jury formally placed on record its conviction that it was useless to censure the Peculiar People any longer, "as these people's religious belief was so strong nothing could change it." The case against the mother of little Goobey was very strong. She admitted that she had not called in a doctor, and would not call in a doctor. She had lost no fewer than eight children, who died under the age of three—thanks, possibly, to the "peculiar" treatment of their maladies. When questioned by the coroner, she replied, "We believe "in warm water and flannels and nothing else," excepting, of course, in the prayer of faith, which has at least one sovereign efficacy in the eyes of the most sceptical, in that it leaves the *vis medicatrix* of nature free to operate on the patient. The coroner, Mr. Baxter, in order to elicit how far they were willing to carry their principle asked, "If you were in a ship with a hole in the bottom, would you do the same?"—to wit, pray to God for safety. "Yes," replied this uncompromising witness, "we should trust in the Lord." We do not exactly know what the coroner himself would do under these circumstances, especially if the hole was a very large one and the ship was, say, in mid-Atlantic, nor do we gather that the tenets of the Peculiar People would forbid them doing all they could to stop the leak. They are kind to their children. They do all they can for them barring medicine, and we need only turn to the Harveian oration which was delivered yesterday at the Royal College of Physicians by Dr. Lathom to see how much more, warmth, good food, and ordinary sanitary conditions—in words the flannels and warm water of the Peculiar People—have come to be recognized as the chief agents in the science of medicine than the drenches and the cuppings which were regarded as indispensable by earlier practitioners.

The Poplar jury may have looked at the matter in this light or they may not. What they said was that it was useless censuring people for acting according to their religious belief when that religious belief is strong enough to stand the test of imprisonment. Therein they recognized a principle which is the chief security for liberty in human society. When once people are stubborn enough to convince the ordinary man that it is no use torturing them, then the landmarks of liberty are enlarged. Almost all our liberties have been won in this fashion. The scientific frontier between the authority of the State and the rights of the individual is perpetually in dispute, and it is only when the individual defies the State to do its worst, and proves that he is willing to take the consequences and then to do it again, and to keep on doing it again until the State gets tired of sending him to prison, that the individual's claim to consideration gains any recognition. At this moment Parliament holds itself omnipotent enough to do anything except levy a Church rate. There it admits its authority fails. Until we can get men and women to defend civic liberties as tenaciously as these good Peculiar People have defended the liberty to do without the doctor and the Quakers have protested against Church rates, no civic liberty is safe. But every such victory gained by men who put a conscience to their work is an encouragement to all who care for individual liberty as against ever-encroaching authority to pluck up courage to push still further forward the boundary line of freedom.

THE ROBBERS' RECORD.

By Mr. Chance, Magistrate at Lambeth.

A formidable list of robberies has been collected, but my belief is that a considerable reduction may be made. When facts are required in order to prove a supposed state of affairs, there is a great tendency in those from whom the information is obtained to exaggerate, and they will draw upon their imagination as well as upon their memory, really believing that the circumstances they relate have occurred, influenced also by the desire to gratify the inquirer by putting him in possession of all they remember or believe they remember. Making, however, all allowance for exaggeration, there can be no doubt that as regards such offences as have been enumerated in the *Pall Mall*, the state of the metropolis is most unsatisfactory. You charge this state of things upon the police: let us see how far they, having regard to their numbers, are responsible. I don't know the number of streets in London, but if there were to be a policeman in every street there would still be a great number of robberies. First of all, it must be borne in mind that the thief watches his opportunity; he has generally a confederate; as soon as the policeman's back is turned he proceeds to business. The shopkeeper leaves his shop for a minute, the money from his till is gone, and the thief too, without any trace of him; or the shopkeeper retires into his back parlour, a boy crawls in on his hands and knees, a noise is heard, but before the shopkeeper can get back into his shop the robbery of his till or of some article in his shop is completed and the thief or thieves gone. Or, again, the thief asks the shopkeeper the price of a pair of trousers exhibited in the window. The latter goes out, and while discussing the trousers outside a confederate enters the shop and disappears with his prey. Two or three boys will enter a shop and one of them will ask for some trifling article—a ha'porth of tobacco or a penny loaf: while being served his friends will appropriate some article, and then they all run off together. Boots and shoes or other articles of clothing, bacon, meat, rabbits, &c., are exposed for sale outside a shop without any one watching; the thief watches his opportunity, or some half-drunken fellow passes along, and some of the articles vanish. Robberies are committed in many other different ways. I am dealing principally with robberies from shops. Now, how is it possible in very many of these cases, unless some information is given to the policeman which may serve as a clue, for him to find the thief? And when the crowded, busy state of our streets is considered, is it surprising that so many robberies are committed with impunity? Most of these robberies are committed in the evening, when the difficulty of detection is greater. For many robberies of this nature, the shopkeepers themselves are to blame. Articles exposed outside a shop present a great temptation to the dishonest and drunken, and my experience tells me that many people are tempted to their first theft by the opportunity thus offered. "L'occasion fait le larron." There is again often remissness on the part of the shopkeepers in not guarding their shops, and many cases occur in which they refuse to prosecute, and this is especially the case where the culprits are boys. The greater number of robberies of this kind are committed by boys and youths between the ages of twelve and eighteen.

I have remonstrated over and over again with shopkeepers upon this practice of exposing for sale their goods outside their shops, showing the

risk they run of losing their property, and pointing out to them the harm they do in tempting to crime persons who might otherwise—at least so far as regards any overt act—be honest. In order to secure shopkeepers and others from robberies of this kind the police force would require to be enormously increased. In the *Pall Mall* of the 8th of October you enumerate the multifarious duties of the police, and how, in consequence, they are continually being drawn away from their duties in the streets, so that even if there were one policeman to every street, which I should deem to be impracticable, there would be, arising from this cause, in many places during a considerable portion of the day no policeman on duty. In the *Pall Mall Gazette* of October 11 I find this statement:—

It is worth while noting that in the West there are no such complaints. Slowly the truth is filtering into the minds of the tradesmen who live outside the charmed circle that control of the police by the Home Office as opposed to control by the representatives of the people, means the police force managed in the interests of "society" and the classes, instead of being managed in the interest of the whole community. "Society" can always influence the Home Secretary and the Chief Commissioner. The unlucky shopkeepers who do not do business with society have no such resource. Hence they are left to go to the wall.

Now is not this a most unjust imputation both as regards "society" and the Home Secretary and Chief Commissioner? Is it necessary to make such an attack as this in order to explain the distinction between the West and East-end localities? The reason why there are no complaints at the West-end, or at all events very few, is to be found in the different state of circumstances existing in the two localities. In the poorer districts the shops are of a totally different class. Generally there is but one person serving; the shop is small, and the till close at hand behind the counter; the shopkeeper is constantly called away, or goes from time to time into his parlour for refreshment or on private business, leaving the shop empty. In the shops at the West-end, on the contrary, there are generally two or three people in the shop and in several cases there are many. The money is out of reach, the goods also; in some cases a clerk perambulates the shop and before some of the larger shops may be seen a commissionaire in waiting. The windows are large and the shop well-lighted, and there would be but few shops into which a little ragamuffin would venture, to spend his penny. The shops are never deserted. A robbery under such circumstances as we are speaking of is almost impossible.

Again, in the East-end the class from which the thieves come would not differ very greatly in their dress and appearance from a large number of those who frequent the streets, and their presence would not excite suspicion, while at the West-end they would probably come under observation and be watched: the improbability of success and the suspicion likely to attach would tend to keep away this class of thieves from the West-end. This district is by no means free, but the criminals are of a different class, and the nature of the offence varies, and is one more easy of detection. Genteel shoplifters, swindlers, stealing from private carriages, pickpockets of a somewhat superior character, these are the dishonest people who infest the West-end. The poor suffer in this respect, as they do in other respects, not from indifference shown by the police, nor from favour to the more opulent, but from the mere fact of their being poor, and from their not possessing those advantages which the rich enjoy honestly, by reason of their being rich. I see no reason or justice in attacking the police, nor society, nor the Home Secretary, nor the Commissioners, and imputing corrupt motives to them in order to explain the disadvantages under which the shopkeepers at the East-end suffer.

As regards the detectives, I think this branch of the police force is not altogether satisfactory, but, as I am not accurately informed as to the system which is pursued in selecting and educating the men appointed for that service, I can only suggest what is required to make an efficient officer. Generally a detective's duties consist in tracing and detecting crime. Offences vary, and the detection of some offences demands higher qualifications than do others. Many offences are craftily planned and skilfully executed; other offences are of a simpler kind, committed on the spur of the moment, without deliberation, and require comparatively little sagacity—varying according to the known facts which may serve as a clue. A theft is committed and a description of the thief is forthcoming, or a man is seen at a time and place with articles in his possession and acting in such a manner as to excite suspicion, or persons are found loitering under similar circumstances. In cases such as these where an officer has something palpable to work upon no high degree of sagacity or training would be required. Sagacity, judgment, and experience would be requisite where there is nothing, or next to nothing, presented to the senses upon which to found a clue: there it is that faculties of a higher class than the common would be necessary to form an efficient officer. At the same time, however, that the mental faculties should be cultivated, the importance of other qualities must not be overlooked; qualities too which no cultivation or training can give, though they may improve them, such as courage, decision, energy, activity—cases will arise where the most undaunted courage and decision will be needed. Instances have come before me where two or three determined constables have overawed ten times their number. It is urged with some plausibility that in order to make detection more certain detective officers should not be too much confined to one locality, but there is no doubt that an officer known for his courage and determination can effect from mere force of character what a stranger would fail to do. The known presence of a detective in a street or public place will often prevent a crime which, but for such knowledge, would probably be committed.

In concluding my remarks, I must bear testimony, so far as my experience goes, to the excellent character of the police generally. Of course there are exceptions, but why are we to expect perfection in this class of men more than in any other? They are beset by temptation; they are exposed to dangers of the most serious character; they are ever being assaulted and abused by the ruffian class; they have to perform duties of the most wearisome, monotonous, and trying character; and at all times and on all occasions they are to be sober, good-tempered, forbearing, vigilant, and truthful. Verily a policeman's duties are most onerous and responsible, and I don't think sufficient credit is given by the public to the admirable manner in which those duties are for the most part performed.

THE SAFETY AND SUCCESS OF THE SWITCHBACK.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE GENERAL MANAGER OF THE SWITCHBACK RAILWAY COMPANY.

"I call to protest," said the general manager of the Switchback Railway Company, when he called at our office the other day, "I call to protest against the assertion made by you in an Occasional Note that we have ever killed anyone on any of our railways. The switchback, sir, is as innocent of murder as an unborn child. I do not say that we could not kill anyone if we tried; but as a matter of fact we have never killed a human being, and this year we have carried no fewer than 1,600,000 persons. The switchback, sir, is one of the greatest institutions of modern times, and I cannot bear to think that it should be wantonly calumniated, as if it were homicidal even by accident."

"Do you mean to say that the switchback has never killed anyone?"

"Not a solitary soul."

"Then what about that affair at the Italian Exhibition?"

"I beg your pardon; nothing has happened at the Italian Exhibition. There has only been one fatal accident or anything approaching to it, and that was at the Irish Exhibition, and not upon the switchback, but upon the tobogganning slide; and between the switchback and the toboggan slide there is a great difference, as everyone knows who has ever made the rapid transit by either of these modes of conveyance."

"And this accident at the Crystal Palace?"

"Was an accident which could not possibly have occurred on the switchback. The switchback is safety itself, and the very essence of the concern, that which gives it its name, is the switch by which the car is switched from one line of rails and run into another. It is quite impossible for such an accident to happen on a switchback railway as that which happened on the roller-coaster at the Crystal Palace. The roller-coaster is an ancient invention by which two cars in rapid succession run rapidly down a curved incline and then ascend about half-way to their original level at the other end of the curve. The breaks did not work, and the ascending car descended, with consequences horrible to contemplate. On the switchback, supposing that a car did run backwards, it would not run into anything; the possibility of risk is minimized."

"I am afraid that you are utterly destroying the greatest attraction these railways possess—namely, the zest of the consciousness of danger?"

"That may be; but facts are facts, and I cannot consent to have the popularity of the switchback enhanced by any illegitimate claims that may be made on its behalf. It is not a dangerous railway; it is the safest railway that runs."

"How are you getting on with the switchbacks?"

"We are doing very well. The switchback is one of the greatest successes of the day. It was only last year that Mr Thompson established the first switchback ever seen in active operation in England. Long ago, there used to be something like a switchback in the Tivoli Gardens at Copenhagen, and again seventy years ago in Paris, where the *Montagnes des Russes* had a great vogue. Although there have been no end of inventions showing on paper how a railway could be made something like the switchback, Mr. Thompson, last year, was the first man who ever proved by actual demonstration that the switchback could be made and worked with perfect safety in this country."

"Since then the switchback has been making progress?"

"I should rather think it has. At the present moment there are forty-three switchbacks in the United States, seventeen in the United Kingdom, and some sixteen or seventeen on the continent of Europe. With the American ones we have nothing to do. The whole of the seventeen in the United Kingdom are under our control. There may be some illegitimate switchbacks which do not belong to our family, but with those we have nothing whatever to do. We have put up and are working at the present moment seventeen in the United Kingdom: two at the Italian Exhibition, two at the Glasgow Exhibition, one at Hull, one at Birmingham. The rest are almost exclusively at watering-places—to wit, Scarborough, Bridlington, Cleethorpes, Yarmouth, Skegness, Margate, Ramsgate, Folkestone, Brighton, and Plymouth. Abroad there are most of them in France. Belgium comes next. We have seven in Paris, and one each at Marseilles, Lyons, Lille, and Boulogne. In the Brussels Exhibition we have three; while we have one each at Ostend, Blankenberg, and Ghent. In Spain we have two at the Barcelona Exhibition, and one has also been erected at Naples. Those are all that we have built, but every day we are receiving fresh applications. The other day we sent our engineer to Lisbon to see if it was worth while setting one up at the Portuguese Exhibition; but it would have cost too much, and as it was only a twopenny-halfpenny affair, we decided to give up the idea, as it was not, worth while taking it up. Last week we had an application from Havanad in Cuba. So that in process of time we expect to cover the civilized world with switchbacks."

"Now," said our representative, "what does it cost to put up a switchback?"

"That would be telling," said the manager.

"Precisely so, and that is why I asked."

"But then that is a trade secret."

"Then I must get an estimate from an outside party."

"Well, if you are so pressing, I may say that we can put up a switchback, with three cars, with a double line of steel rails, mounted upon wood, for £500 in any part of the United Kingdom; while the price varies from £500 to £1,000 abroad, according to the distance and other considerations. The nature of the foundation upon which the switchback is reared has a great deal to do with the cost. Sometimes there is great expense in preparing the foundations before we can begin to build. We have nothing to do with the switchback at the Irish Exhibition; that at the Crystal Palace is ours, and there we have a great deal of trouble at present with the Metropolitan Board of Works, who complain of the switchback as being unsafe, and I was fined four guineas the other day on that account. As I stated in court, we are perfectly willing to do any mortal thing that the Metropolitan Board of Works will tell us to do; but they simply find fault, without saying what they want."

"Possibly," said our representative, "they want a tip."

"But they will not even tell us whom to tip," said the manager plaintively, "or else we would tip them at once. But as a matter of fact, the Crystal Palace switchback is perfectly safe. It is quite as strong as any that we have put up anywhere; but it is varnished instead of being painted, and it is astonishing what a difference in apparent strength is made by the difference in appearance between varnishing and painting. The light varnish makes it look much flimsier than if it had been painted."

"What is the fare for travelling on the switchback?"

"Nearly always 3*d.*; but in Paris we give a journey for 50 centimes. They are very popular in Paris, and the switchback at the Boulevard des Capucines carried 80,000 the first three months. On the 14th of July that switchback carried from noon on the day of the fête to five o'clock the next morning 7,466 persons at half a franc a head."

"Is that the maximum record?"

"No; the greatest number ever carried on a single day by any switchback was carried by that at Great Yarmouth. It carried on one day 9,520 persons, earning £118 19*s.* 9*d.*"

"From which I infer that the switchback railway pays a rattling good dividend."

"Upon that I do not want you to say anything, but we are doing fairly well. And how much by way of indemnity do you think we have paid as regards the whole of the 1,600,000 we have carried this season? Five guineas—only five guineas!"

"And what was that for?"

"Oh, a husband complained that his wife got a shake. There is not one accident of any kind, large or small, that has been due to any structural or mechanical arrangements for which the switchback is responsible."

*AN AMERICAN LIFE OF BACON.**

WHEN a "critical review" of Bacon has on its title-page Pope's three unfair superlatives it is not difficult to guess what will be the character of the contents. Mr. Lovejoy, it appears, has seen in one of the "nurseries of American citizenship" (that is, an American school or college) a life of Bacon, the author of which is "blind to the man's frailty," and apologizes for "just such individual and official corruption as is *now* awakening the American mind to a just appreciation of public and private honesty and integrity" (poor America!); whereupon Mr. Lovejoy, being seized with virtuous indignation, must needs write a sketch of Bacon, as "the great type of official bribe-takers . . . climbing to the woolsack and descending to the prison-cell." A sketch written with such an object is hardly likely to be just or candid, or to commend itself to the view of Bacon's countrymen, whose opinion Mr. Lovejoy challenges by having his book published in London. There is little that is new in Mr. Lovejoy's account of Bacon. It is the old crude story over again of two Bacons—the corrupt judge and the sublime philosopher existing side by side in the same person, the view of Macaulay without Macaulay's energy and brilliancy. One need not be an apologist of Bacon like Mr. Spedding to turn with weariness from such a picture, which may please the writer of a sensational novel, but is not consistent either with common sense or with history. We have only to read Mr. Gardiner's masterly account of Bacon's fall to find a more charitable and more intelligible explanation. Mr. Lovejoy, though writing a "critical review," does not take the trouble to examine in detail a single one of the charges of bribery brought against Bacon. To denounce is easier than to examine. The extravagance and want of subtlety which mark Mr. Lovejoy's conception of character find their counterpart in the tawdry rhetoric and blundering awkwardness of his style. Americanisms such as "tireless" (used as an epithet for pen), "incompleted," "antagonize," (instead of "oppose"), "convened" (for "met"), "recuperated" (for "recovered"), are blemishes not merely of form. What in sound or in meaning can be made of phrases like "exhibition of self-rehabilitation" or "ubiquitous obituary notice"? Then Mr. Lovejoy uses the word "endorse" and its derivations in the most curious way. What can be made of the phrase "self-endorsement"? It ought to mean writing on one's own back, but that, owing to the awkward situation of our eyes and hands, is surely a difficult feat. To Mr. Lovejoy, and possibly to the American public, it means "self-praise." In fact, it seems as if to endorse in the American language means to praise or to flatter or to recommend ("having endorsed a man for the place of an Irish baron," "the endorsement of the court which was to try his cause.") A still graver and more unpardonable barbarism is to be found in the mistaken use of such a simple word as "whose" ("monopolies whose execution," "an experiment whose present application," "the great proclamation whose title"). Then for a fine example of confused metaphors take the following: "The Crown and Commons came into collision respecting the prerogative, and, when Bacon failed to pour oil on the troubled waters, he stood up for the King." For a choice specimen of the florid style what can be better than "the fair statue of Justice lay shattered at the feet of the Lord Chancellor, as soon as the first guinea crossed his palm"? But perhaps the worst of all the offences that Mr. Lovejoy commits is in quoting the touching passage from Pope's epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot; there are few lines so affecting and so beautiful in Pope. Yet Mr. Lovejoy has the impiety—it is nothing else—to alter the exquisite

And keep awhile one parent from the sky,

into the intolerable

And keep awhile that father from the sky.

In reading an American book it is always difficult to decide what mistakes are mere printers' errors and what are wilful Americanisms in spelling or diction. But when an American book is published in London, it ought not to contain such forms as "defense" and "offense"; and we are not accustomed in England to such spelling as Robert Devereaux or Sir Thomas Overberry. Nor will lovers of Bacon recognize "Cogita et Visa" as the title of one of his works. But we must not be unthankful. Mr. Lovejoy's book does contain some very valuable matter, and that written in beautiful English too, for in the Appendix the essays and a few extracts from other writings of Bacon are collected. However, even in the notes to the essays Mr. Lovejoy will intrude his abominable moralizing. He is besides guilty of a breach of faith; Mr. Lovejoy in the main body of his book promises to put Bacon's confession in the Appendix, but the Appendix will be searched in vain for it. This is all the more to be regretted as the value of the book depends entirely on the amount of extracts from Bacon that it contains.

* "Francis Bacon (Lord Verulam). A Critical Review of his Life and Character, with Selections from his Writings." By B. G. Lovejoy, LL.B. (London: T. Fisher Unwin. 1888.)

NEW BOOKS.

A STORY OF ADVENTURE.

"Nigel Fortescue; or, the Hunted Man. By Wm. Westall. (Ward and Downey.) This is a readable story. There is little or no padding, the narrative runs along smoothly, and there is a wealth of incident which keeps alive the interest right through. Fortescue's adventures take place mainly in South America. While serving as an English soldier he fought at Salamanca, and it was there that he first came into contact with the man who became his bitter enemy. He then went to South America and joined the rebels against Spain. His subsequent fortunes were of the most varied character. Among the Indians he had exciting experiences and hairbreadth escapes, but the particulars of these and of how he became possessed of enormous wealth, killed his enemy, and was "hunted" in consequence, must be gleaned from the book. As a whole the romance is clever and brightly written.

JACOBITE MINSTRELSY.

"Jacobite Songs and Ballads." Edited by G. S. Macquoid. (Walter Scott.) "Windsor Series." When the cheaper edition of this collection was published some time ago we protested against the slipshod manner in which the editor had done his work. We pointed out that the book was to a large extent a reprint of "Jacobite Minstrelsy," published in Glasgow as long ago as 1829, and that it contained most of the faults of that work. The protest has not been in vain. In the preface to the present volume the editor announces that he has made many alterations, and these we find are in the right direction. We note also that every one of the errors and omissions to which we called attention has been rectified. All this is satisfactory and enhances considerably the value of the book.

"ST. MARGARET."

"St. Margaret." By William Tirebuck. (W. P. Nimmo and Co., Edinburgh.) If Mr. Tirebuck wants people to read his stories he must make them less like conundrums than is "St. Margaret." Mr. Julian Jerome, who tells his story, begins life as a "missioner" under the Rev. Lawrence Lundie, and, thinking that the Christianity of which he was a minister was little better than a sham, carries it on as secretary to a Radical association in a North of England town. The Radicals do not please him much better than the Church. "In their cry against Imperial government they neglected the government of themselves." (If Mr. Jerome were always as pointed and sensible in his utterances we should have little reason to complain.) A party wire-puller in London disappoints him still more; nor does he wholly admire, though he endures, a political economist (if we may so describe him) who engages him as secretary. Mr. Jerome, however, is comprehensible; Margaret Lundie, the "St. Margaret" of the story, is quite beyond our understanding. It is a strange beginning to have a young woman's portrait put for the face of a saint in her father's church, but it is of a piece with what follows. And then Mr. Tirebuck must chasten his style. "The ghosts of dead moments came from memory's tomb" is somewhat "high falutin," and "the Little Bear faintly faltered in and out as if aërial zephyrs fanned it, while along the path of the Milky Way were ethereal minutenesses, making an immensity." very much so. Yet Mr. Tirebuck can write sense on occasion.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

Mr. Balfour is great in morality, but he is outdone by Mr. Labouchere as a Scriptural analogist. At Bradford, last night, Mr. Labouchere said—

Mr. Chamberlain had been called Judas. He did not approve of historical comparisons: they were seldom exact. Judas had some good about him. He betrayed his Master, but he did not afterwards stump Judea, dine with Herod, sup with Caiaphas, sing the praises of Plate, appear on platforms surrounded by scribes and pharisees, and declare that he alone of the apostles was a true Christian, and that they were knaves and fools. He repented, and hanged himself in the field of Aceldama.

That is smart and characteristic, but it hovers just on the verge of the profane. A little more and Mr. Labouchere will be proclaiming that the evangelical account of the Resurrection prefigures the triumphant return of a Home Rule majority at the next general election.

Mr. Balfour seems so enamoured of the rôle of preacher which he assumed at the Church Congress that last night at Manchester he lectured us all like a Methodist local preacher upon "the foundations of public morality," which it seems these wicked Home Rulers are undermining. Seriously speaking, this is not quite up to Mr. Balfour's mark. He is enough of a cynic to have no excuse for an assumption of superior morality, which befits Mr. Pecksniff better than the present Chief Secretary for Ireland. These airs of unctuous virtue sit badly upon him, and he had better descend betimes to the common ground of common sense.

We have no quarrel with the following dictum of his:—

The issue before the country is incomparably greater than Home Rule. The issue before the country is no less than this—Are we as a nation, or are we not, going to conduct our government in accordance with the elementary principles of morality which are not only right in themselves, but which are the only principles which can permanently lead to any form of prosperity?

That is always the eternal issue which underlies all political questions. Unfortunately, unless the whole of our recent history is a tissue of lies, Mr. Balfour and his friends have almost invariably been the advocates for persisting in the experiment which he rightly condemns—namely, of governing in defiance of the elementary principles of morality. And little though he thinks it, the truth will dawn upon him after the next election that it is precisely because of the deep, inbred regard of the English people for the moralities that they will make a clean sweep of his system of government, which rightly or wrongly, a majority of our people condemn, not because they think it impolitic, but because they are convinced that it is wrong—that is to say, contrary to morality.

Colonel Schermbrucker, who from his name would seem to be of foreign origin, is the gentleman who at present is Commissioner of Crown Lands in the Cape Colony. If we abandoned Bechuanaland he would be the Minister who would have the granting of the rich and fertile territory which the exploiters long to loot, and he is naturally indignant at the veto imposed upon his activity by treaty faith and Imperial authority. In addressing a meeting of his constituents at King William's Town, he recently declared that "the Cape Government would annex Bechuanaland, in spite of Montsioa's protests, and notwithstanding individual sentimentality, or *contrary statements by her Majesty's Ministers*." We owe Colonel Schermbrucker many thanks for this interesting revelation of the spirit of the men who propose to wrest the unoccupied lands of South Africa from the safe-keeping of the Imperial Government.

We hope that Sir Charles Warren is a regular reader of the *Daily News*, for there are two or three sentences embedded in an article on the City Police published in that journal this morning which ought not to escape his attention:—

At the outset of his policemanship [in the City] each man goes through just sufficient drill to enable him to march with his comrades, nothing further. Experience has shown that a man who has once learned to do this does not need periodical drilling to keep it up, and beyond the capability of moving if required in military formation, it has never been thought necessary to give the drill and discipline of soldiers to City policemen. Nevertheless, as everybody knows, Sir James Fraser's men have to take their fair share in the management of London mobs, and have generally proved themselves thoroughly competent and efficient.

There is nothing in the routine duty of the metropolitan police more obnoxious to the individual constable, and more unsettling to the loyalty of the force as a whole, than the system of weekly drill during certain months of the year, which has been an inflexible part of the regulations for many, many years. This weekly drill falls especially heavy upon the night-duty men, who have regularly on a day at the latter part of the week to quit their beds, after only a few hours' sleep, and in many cases walk a long distance to the parade-ground, which is mostly in the parks. The custom of wage-day, also, compels the night-duty constable to rise from his couch earlier than need be once a week. Why should not the men be paid when they parade for duty at night? or, at any rate, why should not drill-day and pay-day be thrown into the same day, particularly as the men have to hang about the station for several hours waiting for their pay? This matter certainly demands the close attention of the Chief Commissioner.

If the report of Professors Virchow and Waldeyer be correctly translated in the *Times*, Sir Morell Mackenzie's case against Dr. von Bergmann is by no means annihilated by it. This is what they say on the crucial point at issue:—

That from the *post-mortem* it cannot be deduced that there was ever an abscess cavity.

—which, be it observed, is a very different thing from saying "that from the *post-mortem* it can be deduced that there never was an abscess cavity." The *post-mortem* does not prove that Dr. von Bergmann did inflict a fatal wound; but neither does it prove that he did not. We are brought back, therefore—even if we absolutely accept the report of Professors Virchow and Waldeyer—to the direct conflict between "Mackenzie and Hovell *versus* Bergmann," and the case still stands where it did.

The "peculiar" lady who declared her belief yesterday in "warm water and flannels and nothing else," must have been own sister to the lady who sent a talisman to Sir Morell Mackenzie during the late Emperor's illness. At the foot of the sick bed there was to be some water warmed by an oil lamp, and on the patient's breast the talisman was to be placed. This "consisted of two circular pieces of linen stitched together round the edges; on cutting it open, the precious phylactery was found to be nothing more than a piece of common flannel." Sir Morell mentioned this suggestion, by the way, to his patient, who "smiled and said, 'It is very kind of the lady, but I prefer to do without it.'" But, after all, it could have done no harm—which, if all Sir Morell says be true, is more than can be said of any of the "remedies" which were applied to the august patient.

Lord Hartington's speech at Belfast yesterday was one of those good old stolid, hopeless, helpless, impracticable utterances which now form the staple of his contributions to contemporary politics. The *Standard* says with unconscious jocosity that the reception of the speech in Belfast "will quicken the misgivings" of the Gladstonians. This is like saying that an enthusiastic reception of Mr. Parnell in Dublin would strike new terror into the Unionists. Lord Hartington exactly pleases the remnant in Ulster, no doubt; but as for the rest of the world, there is really nothing in his speeches nowadays which can be of much comfort even to the Unionists. I will stand still, is the burden of them all, and nobody shall move me. This may be "patriotic," but it is not sensible.

The following extract from a local paper is striking evidence of the numerical weakness of the Liberal Unionists. It is especially noteworthy, as Liberal secessionists in South-west Sussex are assured of the favour of the Dukes of Richmond and Norfolk, and of Lords Egmont and Leconfield, who reside in the neighbouring division. To such high and mighty influences the Liberal candidate for South-west Sussex in 1885, Mr. F. W. Gibbs, and the treasurer and secretary of the divisional Liberal Association have succumbed, and yet we read:—

The Chichester Liberal Unionists recently challenged the Gladstonians to a public debate on Home Rule, expenses to be equally divided; speakers and audience to be limited to residents within a ten-mile radius of the city, the latter to be admitted by tickets—fifty on each side. The Gladstonians stipulated as a condition of acceptance that, as the challenge was given by the Liberal Unionists, only Liberal Unionists should be admitted by their tickets. This stipulation the Unionists affected to regard as an attempt on the part of the Gladstonians to evade the debate, because, as they say, the Gladstonians *must know that fifty Liberal Unionists could not be found within a reasonable distance from the City.*

The journalists are disagreeing almost as widely about the interview between the present German Emperor and the Pope as the doctors about the surgical handling of the late Emperor. There is a tolerable consensus of opinion, however, that Prince Heinrich, the Emperor's brother, was the cause of the greatest trouble. According to one report, there were three chairs of equal splendour, and placed upon an equal level, upon one of which sat the Pope, upon the second the Emperor, and upon the third the Prince. According to another tale, the Pope and the Emperor were alone for some minutes in the Pope's room, and when Prince Heinrich insisted upon entering, a Monsignor refused to admit him without the Pope's permission. Hereupon Count Herbert Bismarck, who was standing in the ante-chamber at the Prince's side, indignantly exclaimed. "The brother of the German Emperor shall not be ante-

chambered!" He then pushed open the door, and Prince Heinrich marched straight in. A third version states that it was not until the Emperor and the Pope had been for nearly twenty minutes in private conference that the Prince and Count Bismarck showed signs of impatience. The latter said to Monsignor Macchi, the Pontifical major-domo, "A Royal Prince cannot be kept waiting in this manner." Monsignor Macchi attempted some excuse; but Count Bismarck opened the door, and pushed the Prussian Prince into the room. The German official papers all declare it to be false either that the Pope kissed the Emperor's forehead, or that the Emperor kissed the Pope's hand. That the Emperor "bent his knee" to the Pope is also characterized as an Ultramontane imagination. The Emperor bowed twice, and shook the Pope by the hand three times. In so doing he followed the precedent set by his father at his interviews with Pius IX. and Leo XIII. when he was Crown Prince. The King of Italy had caused a portrait of his father to be placed in his bedroom. The Vatican press confesses that, beyond the moral influence of the Emperor's visit to the Pope, it has done little good, and that no hopes of the restoration of the secular monarchy of the Pontiff can be derived from it.

DOWN THE GREAT COLUMBIA RIVER.

BY A YOUNG SETTLER.

ONE bright morning last June, at the unconscionably early hour of six, a party of us started from Portland, Oregon, in one of the O. R. and N. Co.'s mail steamers, down the great Columbia river to Astoria. No one need think, from the fact that it carried the United States mail, that the steamer was in any way very wonderful, or very grand, or even very swift. I thought so before I saw her, and after reading the company's advertisement, and accordingly advised the others to take the mail steamer in preference to the *Telephone*, a vessel run by a rival company. Having lived much of my life where I was accustomed to see the Irish mail train of the London and North Western Railway pass by, I had somehow come to associate the word mail with speed—in fact, they were synonyms to me until I came to Western America. But mail on the Columbia means stopping at every little clearing in the forest to throw out and take in the leathern bags; and the result was that the *Telephone*, though starting an hour later, reached Astoria over two hours ahead of the U.S. mail steamer.

WHERE THE WILLAMETTE JOINS THE COLUMBIA.

Neither was the steamer very beautiful to look at, or luxurious to travel in. A plain, dirty-white structure, not unlike a huge inverted coffin, with rows of windows, perched on a barge, with a rakish-looking pilot-house and a long, slim smoke-stack sticking out above, and an immense paddle-wheel hung on behind, went to make up what the company's advertisement called this "magnificent vessel." A stern-wheeler is presumably more useful than ornamental and comfortable, which, I suppose, is the reason for its existence. Persons who desire to sit in the open air, and who want shelter from the wind at the same time, must necessarily sit in the immediate vicinity of the wheel, and the way that wheel shakes and churns them up is painful to look at. They all seem to be infected by the very worst species of St. Vitus's dance. But in spite of the shaking, and the narrow wooden benches, and the oft-recurring cloud of ill-savouring steam that oozes out between the planks under our feet from the engine-room, and the undefinable, but undeniable, selections of aromas that find their way from the galley, the trip is nevertheless a very pleasant one. The scenery outweighs all the discomforts.

We at first steam down the Willamette, for Portland is not situated on the great river, but some ten miles up its tributary. The Willamette is now overflowing its banks, and covering the country for miles around. When the snows melt in summer on the far off mountains where the Columbia has its birth, that river so swells in volume that by the time it meets the Willamette it has no accommodation between its banks for the waters of its great tributary; and the result is that the upper tier of wharves are sought in Portland, and cellars hastily emptied of their contents, and boats held in readiness to navigate Front-street. Portland is only fifteen feet higher than the level of the ocean, a hundred miles away.

The flood adds much to the beauty of the scenery. Far away, beyond the wide expanse of placid water, beyond the pine-covered hills that roll away one after another into the blue distance, are seen the steep, rugged side of Mount Hood, towering high above the abode of any green thing up into the regions of eternal snow, its glaciers glinting in the sunlight. Six snow-covered peaks can be counted in front of us, rising in solitary grandeur in a semicircle round the horizon—active volcanoes all of them once, and may be yet; for now and again mysterious rumbling noises are faintly heard issuing from the secret chambers of those old mountains, and clouds of steam cap their summits for days—unerring signs that the gods have not wholly deserted their mighty forges. What a magnificent sight it would be to see that grand array of snowy peaks belching forth their lurid fires into the air once again!

Soon we are on the bosom of the lordly Columbia, borne along by water that first commenced to flow but a few miles from the spot where the Missouri starts on its mighty journey to the other corner of this great continent. Before long we stop at a small pile-wharf, where stands a

THE VILLAGE POSTMISTRESS.

pretty girl waiting for the mail bag. She is the postmistress of this little, desolate village of half a dozen dwelling-houses, two stores, and four beer saloons. How bright and happy she looks! A big, awkward woodsman steps forward from somewhere and grasps the leathern bag. That unwieldy, shapeless thing, which has a capacity for five hundred times the mail matter it contains, is not a fit burden for "the likes o' her, anyway."

On we go between thickly wooded banks, anon passing under the shadow of towering cliffs and mighty rocks. On our left is a log-slide sweeping into the water from a height of a thousand feet; and lo! as we look, the trunk of a big pine-tree is seen projecting over the cliff. It soon rests on the slide, and the next moment a mighty rush and whirr as of a meteor through the air holds us spell-bound, followed by the plunging of a great monster into the river, scattering foam far and wide. No mail steamer would have reached Astoria that day had we been on the path of that terrible projectile.

Again and again we stop in mid-stream to receive the contents of fishermen's boats. Much interest is at once excited when the sudden stopping of the wheel tells us a cargo of salmon is ahead. Fine fish they are. The two sturdy fishermen can hardly lift up some of them, slippery as they are, and weighing, as they often do, sixty and seventy pounds. Forty-six fish was the largest number that any one boat delivered that day; all new caught the previous night, and for which one dollar and a quarter a head is paid at the canneries, irrespective of weight. The required size of the meshes of the net, however, precludes the possibility of the capture of a fish weighing less than ten pounds. We stopped at more than one cannery, the largest of which we thoroughly explored (to be described at a future time).

There are several places on this Pacific coast designated as the "Jumping-off Place;" but none deserve the name more fully than Astoria. It is built on a cape, whose sides are so steep and abrupt that there were only a few yards of shore available for building purposes. What did the Astorians do? Built their town on piles of course; and now we have streets of business-blocks, hotels, churches, and dwelling-houses built on logs; and as we walk along the wooden thoroughfares we can see through the chinks in the plank-way the waters of the Pacific gently lapping the timbers below. Even buildings of brick and stone are erected on this very flimsy foundation. Fog hid the slopes of Washington Territory from sight as we approached the little town; and forlorn and forsaken it did appear, clinging there, as if for dear life, to the steep slopes of the pine-covered hill which shelters it from the open ocean.

THE HANOVER GALLERY.

ONE or two pictures of striking interest always distinguish the exhibitions at the Hanover Gallery, and make amends for much that is poor. This time a work of considerable importance by Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur and another by Millet arrest the attention of every art lover. Mdlle. Bonheur's "The Flock" is very delightful—representing a crowded flock of sheep being driven towards the spectator, while the low sun breaks through the trees and casts flecks of light across them. The landscape is "classic" and cold, but the sheep are painted with far more vigour than is apparent in many of the artist's smaller works recently exhibited in London. An etching, by M. Vion, of the picture is also shown, but being an unfaithful transcript of the lighting it fails to reproduce the charm of the original. Millet's famous "Les Dénicheurs' hardly explains itself, perhaps. It represents—what could not at first be seen—peasants bird-hunting with flaming straw at night; as the frightened birds fly from their nests towards the *flambeaux* they are knocked down with sticks. The artist has attempted to transcribe the flickering light of many torches and the strange whirl of the scene; but though he has succeeded in the latter task he has shown that even Millet could not paint fire. The "Sea View" by Daubigny is a fine broad sketch of a very dirty, tumbling sea. There is a very interesting little picture by Corot, in his earlier manner—if a work produced fourteen years after the artist's début in the Salon can be called "early." It is a view of the "Pont Neuf," in old Paris—a scene young Corot must often have gazed at as he went daily to and from his counter in the Rue du Bac. The bridge and the buildings are very simply and frankly painted, with all the transparency of Bonington. M. Alfred Stevens sends two pictures, neither of them pleasant. The first represents a "Lady in a Bath," which, judging from the colouring of the picture, we would say she required sadly. There is some startlingly realistic and honest painting here, but—why is the lady, who is seen over the edge of the bath, clad in her under-garment? The artist's later picture, "On the Sea-shore at Sainte-Adresse," is of the "impressionist" order—clever, dry, and unpleasing. Among the other works is a fresh and charming study of peasant life by Heer Blommers, "Take my Hand;" and pictures by Messrs. Jacquet, Brandeis, Heilbuth, James Webb, Roybet (not so good as usual), Seiler, Benlliure, and Lybaert ("Caligula," a very clever study in reds, but unsatisfactory as a whole, notwithstanding).

A LADIES' PICTURE COMPETITION.

THE frequent pertinent question, "What shall we do with our daughters?' draws from Mr. A. Ludovici the reply, "Make artists of them;" or, if not artists, at least painters. If he cannot teach them the royal road to art, he certainly has the extraordinary power of imparting the royal road to producing pictures—and large ones too—upon canvas with the most "taking" effects of the Whistler school. He has a crowded studio, which he conducts on the "*atelier* system," and has the curious knack of so forcing his lady pupils as to cause them to paint some very creditable figure and landscape studies—sometimes quite elaborate in design and composition—in the course of about twelve months or so. There is no vulgar display of an anatomical knowledge here—we do not hint that this is the result of ignorance; nor can the works be called "subtle" or "learned;" while sunlight is carefully avoided. Sentiment and effect are the qualities most eagerly sought and certainly most easily gained, thanks to a clever dodging of the real difficulties of art and to a seeking after "facility." The annual exhibition of these young ladies' annual competition has just been exhibited and judged by Messrs. Albert Moore, G. H. Boughton, A.R.A., and Mortimer Menpes at Messrs. Dowdeswell's Gallery, the subject being "Daylight." Miss Florence Pash, a charming artist, gained the gold medal and prize of £10 for a very clever rendering of work-girls—suspiciously well dressed, busily and wearily engaged on "A Wedding Order" by gas-light, while one of their number draws aside the blind and lets in the new-born daylight. Miss Chrissie Ash gained the silver medal with "Ere the Day Begins"—a courageous attempt to grapple with open air and full light; but Miss Walker's "L'Epave," to which only an "Honourable Mention" was awarded, displayed certain pictorial and sentimental qualities surpassing her more fortunate sister paintresses. Miss Pash, the heroine of the competition, is already known at the Salon and certain London exhibitions.

A SUBSIDIZED GERMAN LINE.

The operations of the North German Lloyd's line in the direction of Asia and Australia for the first complete year of its existence have resulted in a loss, notwithstanding a subsidy from the State, of about £110,000 per annum. The steamships of the company carried to East Asia and Australia in the course of the year about 6,000 tons of goods from Bremen and Antwerp, but this barely utilized one-third of their carrying resources. However, as a first year's performance the directors are not discouraged, and they have ordered a new large fast steamer for the Australian line.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

TO-DAY.

Bristol Triennial Musical Festival.
Mr. A. Arnold at Stockton Liberal Club.
Battersea Parliamentary Debating Society, Clapham Junction Assembly Rooms.
New Shakspere Society—Mr. T. Tyler on "Shakspere Idolatry," 8.
Ballad Society—Chan Toon on "International Law," St. James's Hall, 8.
E. Ledger on "Astronomy," Gresham-College, Basinghall-street, 6; J. F. Sykes on "Disinfection," Parkes Museum, 8.

TO-MORROW.

Opening of Fulham Free Public Library, 7.
Toynbee Hall—Mr. Bennet Burleigh on "The Soudan," 8.
Bohemian Subscription Smoking Concert in aid of King's College Hospital, Portman Rooms, 8.30.
Crystal Palace Concerts
Working Men's College—Professor Thompson Lowne on Sun Pictures.
People's Concert—Town Hall, Poplar, 8.
Westbourne Park Literary Institute—Mr. Moore on "Conventionalities," 8

At Home and Abroad.

The English and French editions of Sir Morell Mackenzie's book were yesterday confiscated by the German police.

The Berlin police yesterday visited the offices of the *Freisinnig Zeitung* and seized all the copies of a memorial pamphlet issued by that journal on the occasion of the Emperor Frederick's birthday, containing extracts from his late Majesty's diaries, on the ground that their publication was a contravention of the law relating to literary piracy.

The *Dia* states that the Emperor William intends visiting Madrid and Lisbon, but the date of his Majesty's arrival is not yet fixed.

The Inman Line steamer *City of New York* has arrived in Sandy Hook in six days and fifteen hours after leaving Queenstown.

The site of the Tuileries is to be made a garden, pending the erection of a memorial of the Revolution of 1789.

A Vienna correspondent hears that Lord Salisbury has addressed to the Vatican a confidential note which is not calculated to favour the restoration of a British Legation to the Holy See.

A measure designed to prohibit the importation of goods bearing fraudulent trade marks was introduced into the Viceregal Council of India yesterday by Mr. Scoble.

Dr. Latham delivered the annual Harveian Oration at the Royal College of Physicians yesterday.

Frederick Bass, who is charged on his own confession with having attempted to poison his wife and three children at Walthamstow, was committed for trial yesterday by the Stratford magistrates.

In presence of the Empress Augusta, the Empress Frederick, and other members of the German Imperial family, and the Duke of Sparta, the foundation-stone of the mausoleum of the Emperor Frederick was laid at Potsdam yesterday—the anniversary of his birth.

Lord Ripon has set out in a clear but startling light the significance of the eviction notices which Mr. Balfour's secretary numbers so light-heartedly at 3,270 for the three months. This is at the rate of 13,080 evictions a year, probably affecting some 65,400 persons.

An application on behalf of Mr. Sexton, M.P., as Lord Mayor of Dublin, to be admitted to the parliamentary franchise on account of his residence at the Mansion House, was refused yesterday by the Revising Barrister. An appeal was lodged against the decision.

Captain Cotterell, head of the Salvation Army Corps at Tunbridge Wells, who is entitled to the £100 reward offered in connection with the Baltic Saw Mills murder, declines to accept it, and General Booth writes to the same effect. It is proposed to devote the money to some charitable purpose.

It is stated that the division of opinion upon the Report of the Royal Commission on the Currency Question has been settled, and that the Report is expected to be issued shortly. It is added that it will be decidedly in favour of bi-metallism.

A Bulgarian emigrant named Roussinoff has been arrested at Tsaribrod, in Servia. He states that he maintained relations with the chief of the Belovar brigands, and that he furnished the brigands with money supplied to him by a revolutionary committee in Russia.

The conference on apple and pear culture was resumed at Chiswick yesterday, when papers were read by Mr. Tonks, of Knowle, Warwickshire; Mr. Douglas, Ilford, Essex; Mr. J. Fraser, Kew; Mr. J. Cheal, Mr. W. Coleman, and Mr. Malcolm Dunn.

At the Surrey sessions yesterday, on a renewal of the licence for the Albert Palace being granted, it was mentioned that negotiations are in progress which in all probability will shortly result in the building being converted into a South London polytechnic and recreation ground.

Serious floods, consequent on the late heavy rains, have occurred in Greece, and railway traffic between Athens and Corinth has been interrupted. This will involve some temporary alterations in the mail arrangements on the Brindisi route.

Colonel Schermbrucker, Commissioner of Crown Lands, in addressing a meeting of his constituents at King William's Town, declared that the Cape Government would annex Bechuanaland in spite of Montsioa's protests, and notwithstanding individual sentimentality or contrary statements by her Majesty's Ministers.

John Lawrence was summoned to the Wandsworth police-court yesterday, for an assault on Mr. George Graham, a School Board visitor. Complainant had summoned Lawrence for neglecting to send his children to school, and defendant, when he called at his house, shook him roughly. The magistrate imposed a fine of forty shillings and costs.

James Pickett, general dealer, was charged on remand, at the Southwark police-court yesterday, with stealing a horse and harness, value £17 10s., from the stables of a printer in Southwark Bridge-road. Prisoner was met, leading the horse, by detective officers, who discovered the theft. He was committed for trial.

At yesterday's meeting of the Court of Common Council, the City Lands Committee submitted a scheme dealing with the whole question of renewable leases: it was approved, and referred back for execution. A report on the condition of the Monument was also presented. The City architect had examined it, and it was found to be perfectly safe.

The Bishop of Bedford laid the foundation-stone of a new clergy-house at St. Augustine's, Stepney, yesterday. At a luncheon after the ceremony an address was presented on behalf of the clergy and parishioners of congratulation to Dr. Billing on his elevation to the episcopate. His lordship, in reply, intimated how reluctant he had been to sever himself from active parochial work.

Max Roulie and Hermann Ullmitt, of Sun-street, Finsbury, were summoned at the instance of the Inland Revenue authorities for selling tobacco, beer, wine, and spirits without a licence. The defence set up was that the premises were used by a bonâ fide club. Roulie was convicted, and fines imposed upon him to the amount of £140, or to be imprisoned for three months. The case against Ullmitt was dismissed.

It is announced that General Boulanger has refused to become a candidate at the legislative elections to be held in the Côtes du Nord and the Ardennes. The General will choose to sit in the Chamber for the Department of the Nord, and will not resign his seat or seek election anywhere till the general election, unless a vacancy occurs for Paris. In that case he would become candidate in the French capital.

CADBURY'S COCOA is a refined concentration of the strength-sustaining principles of the flesh-forming constituents of the Cocoa-nib. Delicious, nutritious, easily digested, and of great economy, a sixpenny packet yielding fourteen large breakfast cups of perfect Cocoa. It is absolutely pure.

THE MURDERS IN THE EAST-END.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PARCEL.

Mr. George Lusk, of Alderney-road, Globe-road, Mile-end, has received several letters purporting to be from the perpetrator of the Whitechapel murders, but, believing them to have been hoaxes, he has disregarded them. A letter delivered on Tuesday evening was accompanied by a cardboard box containing what appeared to be a portion of a kidney. This was taken to Dr. Openshaw, who is pathological curator of the London Hospital Museum, and he pronounced it to be a portion of a human kidney—one that had belonged to a person who had drunk heavily. He was further of opinion that it was the organ of a woman of about forty-five years of age, and that it had been taken from the body within the last three weeks. It will be recollected that the left kidney was missing from the woman Eddowes, who was murdered in Mitre-square. Mr. Lusk took the parcel yesterday to Scotland-yard, but the police authorities there referred him to the detectives at Leman-street. At the latter place the officer who is directing inquiries took down Mr. Lusk's statement, and the box and its contents were left in the care of the police pending further investigation. Mr. Lusk states that a day or two before receiving the box he had sent to him a post card, which he now considers of sufficient importance to make public. It is in the following words:—"Say Boss,—You seem rare frightened. Guess I'd like to give you fits, but can't stop time enough to let you box of toys play copper games with me, but hope to see you when I don't hurry too much.—Good-bye, Boss.—Mr. Lusk, Head Vigilance Committee, Alderney-street, Mile-end." The letter and postcard are in the hands of the police.

THE CRISIS IN THE COAL TRADE.

MEETINGS OF THE MEN.

A crowded meeting of the miners employed at Wombwell Main, Houghton Main, Cortonwood, Darfield, Lundhill, and other collieries, held at Wombwell last night, passed an unanimous resolution to carry out the conference resolutions. Mr. Pickard, M.P., and Mr. Cowey, president of the Yorkshire Miners' Association, delivered addresses. It was stated during the meeting that a deputation of miners employed at Wombwell Main Colliery, who had just returned from London, where they had an interview with the owners, had come to no decision. The owners refused the advance, and threatened to stop the colliery. The men employed at several Thorncliffe collieries had an interview with the managing partner yesterday, who positively refused the advance. On the other hand, in some cases in Staffordshire the advance has been conceded.

LORD HOUGHTON SUGGESTS ARBITRATION.

Lord Houghton strongly advocated arbitration before it is too late. Nobody, he says, can feel more strongly than he does that for people who live in comfort themselves to lecture hard-working men upon the folly of impatience with wages which all admit to be low would be a mere impertinence. But, after all, it is not a question of sympathy, or even of the employers' goodwill, but a matter of economics. The miners do not think it is possible to move further in the direction of compromise. Cannot, he asks, coalowners take the next step, and make an offer to lay the tale of their recent profits and losses before an impartial accounting authority! If the coalowners can prove their contention, the notion of a rise of wages must come to nothing; if they cannot, he adds, the demand for 10 per cent. will no doubt be pushed home.

WHAT THE MEN GET OUT OF AN ADVANCE.

A correspondent of the *Standard* points out that an advance of 10 per cent. on the wages of the men would mean but a trifling increase in the actual cost of the coal—say a few pence per ton—anything beyond which would go into other pockets than those of the workers. As yet the advance in wages has not been conceded, but the mere prospect of the same has, during the past few weeks, enabled dealers to raise the retail price from one shilling to two shillings per ton. During the period 1871 to 1873 the rise of coal to fabulous prices was currently ascribed to the enormous wages paid to the workmen who were understood to be working but three days per week, and to pass the rest of their time strumming on pianos and consuming champagne; but evidence collected by the Select Committee of the House of Commons puts another complexion on the matter. It appears that in the West of Yorkshire district, between October, 1871, and March, 1873, there was an advance in the price of coal at the pit's mouth of 15*s.* 5*d.* per ton, while wages in this period were advanced only 1*s.* 1½*d.* per ton.

WHY COLLIERIES DO NOT PAY BETTER.

"A Colliery Official" attributes the unremunerative condition of the coal trade to the cutting mania of the coalowners—that is, getting to know what some one else charges and then cutting in below him. This is a suicidal policy, benefiting no one but the merchant, this latter individual taking particular care that his customers do not share in it. There should not be such a wide difference between the price at the pit's mouth and the consumer's cellar. The pit price of coal is much too low, the railway rates are much too high, the middleman is not wanted, and the merchant should be satisfied with a fair profit. The result of an all-round change in these respects would be, that colliery proprietors would be getting something like an adequate return for their enormous outlay and risk; they would be able to pay their men better wages, and the country would be spared these strike scares and panics.

MR. GLADSTONE'S VISIT TO BIRMINGHAM.

I shall be glad (writes Mr. Schnadhorst) if you will allow me the opportunity of setting at rest the minds of many of our friends in various parts of the country with regard to two matters in connection with the forthcoming annual meetings of the National Liberal Federation. 1. As to the date of the great meeting in Bingley Hall to be addressed by Mr. Gladstone, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. John Morley, and Lord Rosebery, this meeting is definitely fixed for Wednesday, November 7. 2. As to whether delegates will be provided with seats at this meeting, all delegates will receive a ticket entitling them to a seat in Bingley Hall. As, however, the number of delegates and others for whom free places have to be provided is upwards of 4,500, I need not say that it will be impossible to reserve or number them. Any delegate, therefore, desiring to ensure a reserved and numbered seat (the prices of which have been advertised) will do well to apply at once to Mr. R. A. Hudson, National Liberal Federation, 13, Temple-street, Birmingham.

DOGS AS SENTRIES.

The *Invalide Russe* states that instructions have just been given to the commanders of the parks of artillery to employ watch-dogs to warn the sentries of the approach of an enemy. This is the first occasion upon which such a step has been taken in Russia.

THE BERLIN MUNICIPALITY AND THE LATE EMPEROR.

AN AFFECTING SCENE AND AN ACCIDENT.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the birth of the late Emperor Frederick most of the newspapers published articles commemorative of the late Emperor. The *Freisinnige Zeitung* was called the Memorial Number, and contained a collection of the Emperor Frederick's most significant remarks. It was promptly confiscated, because sentences from the prohibited diary were also quoted. At the Palace in which his Majesty resided when Crown Prince three large flags with crape streamers were displayed, while the principal balcony was draped in black. Other signs of public mourning were visible throughout Berlin. Towards noon the Empress Frederick received a deputation of the civic authorities, headed by the Burgomaster of Berlin, who presented her with an address of sympathy, in which a desire was expressed to found some benevolent institution commemorative of the late Emperor Frederick, and bearing his name. The particular form of this charitable memorial, for which half a million marks had been voted by the city, was left to the decision of her Majesty. The city had also resolved to erect a monument in the capital to the memory of the Emperor.

During the reading of the address, her Majesty's deep emotion was shown in constantly-renewed tears. All present were most deeply touched when the august lady, smiling amid her tears, thanked the Burgomaster, and said that she was too much moved to find the right words to express her gratitude, but that she sincerely felt how much reason she had to be grateful. She assured them that the fund would be applied in accordance with the intention of its founders. Her Majesty expressed especial satisfaction when Herr von Frockenbeck told her that, immediately after the resolution had been made known, a citizen of Berlin had added 75,000 marks to the fund.

Princesses Victoria, Sophie, and Margaret, and the Crown Prince of Greece, who had all been greatly affected, cordially shook hands with the members of the deputations. These did not leave the hall without casting a glance at Angeli's admirable portraits of the then Crown Prince and Crown Princess.

Shortly afterwards her Majesty, accompanied by her daughters and the Crown Prince of Greece, went out to Potsdam to witness the laying of the foundation-stone of her deceased consort's mausoleum, which, according to the Emperor Frederick's own expressed desire, will be a reproduction of the diminutive chapel at Innichen, in the Tyrol, which is itself a replica of the Sepulchre Church at Jerusalem. On the road to the station the carriages containing Princesses Sophie and Margaret came into rather violent collision with a tramcar, the shaft of the Imperial carriage being broken and one of the horses thrown to the ground. The Princesses were unhurt, and alighting, continued their drive to the station in a cab.

EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN.

Mr. Portal starts from Alexandria with General Dormer to-day to inspect the garrison of Wady Halfa. It is reported that Walad-el-Njumi, the Dervish Chief, intends to advance from Dongola upon Wady Halfa. The military authorities do not believe that he will attack Wady Halfa, but think that his bands will attempt a raid on the villages between that place and Assouan. Every precaution has been taken to guard against attack; the posts have been fortified and the number of steamers on the Nile has been increased.

The enemy outside Suakin has been showing greater activity. On Wednesday two men were killed in the water forts, and one wounded; and the fire from the trenches and the bush is heavier. It is reported that about 300 camels loaded with grain have arrived in Handoub from Berber, and that further supplies are on the way. On Wednesday night the enemy approached within a short distance of the island and fired volleys on the electric light and the condensers.

According to reports sent from Cairo to the Porte, the situation on the banks of the Nile is becoming unfavourable to the British occupants, but public opinion is by this time somewhat suspicious of official reports from Egypt.

WORKING THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Increased earnestness is now shown in canvassing the doubtful States of America. The Republicans feel confident of success in New York by reason of the Democratic split. Some Philadelphia manufacturers have sent £100,000 to the New York Republican committee to aid their cause. According to reports from Indiana the result there depends mainly on some 15,000 "floating" and purchasable votes, which are reserved for the highest bidder. Connecticut, in the present outlook, inclines to the Republicans, and New Jersey to the Democrats. The latter are making an active canvass in Michigan.

THE PRINCE AND THE GIPSIES.

Accounts from Buda Pesth say that the Prince of Wales during his stay in the land of the Magyars evinced his appreciation of Hungarian gipsy music, and that the Zigeuners followed him about, and, whenever they had a chance, entertained their Royal patron with their melodious though savage strains. The gipsies are convinced they have found in the English Crown Prince a protector and a friend, and that if they choose to emigrate to England all sorts of good fortune is in store for them. In Hungary gipsy music issues forth nightly from almost every tavern, café, and restaurant. Archduke Joseph, the son of the last Palatine of Hungary, has not only studied the gipsy language, but is versed in their folk-lore, and has brought out a gipsy grammar. He is indefatigable in his researches into the mysteries of their origin, and into their no less mysterious manners and customs. Until a few years ago every Magyar magnate had a gipsy band all his own, that colonized the outskirts of his village, and was consequently within call.

HEAVY FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

The municipal council of Madrid propose shortly to float, with the assistance of the Banco Hipotecario and some French firms, a municipal loan of four millions sterling. The money is required, half for new streets and embellishments of the capital, and the remainder for the conversion of all the older municipal loans.

M. Tisza's bill for the redemption of the right hitherto possessed by the great Austro-Hungarian landowners of farming out the privilege of selling spirits on their estates will involve an outlay of 200,000,000 fl. This measure is to be supplemented by a proposal for the conversion of about 400,000 fl. worth of redeemable loans into gold and paper Rentes. This large operation is to be undertaken by the Rothschild syndicate, consisting of the Credit Anstalts of Vienna and Budapest and the Disconto Bank of Berlin. The terms of the concession have not yet been settled.

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FOURTH EDITION.

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE BLOODHOUNDS.

THEIR ARREST ORDERED BY SIR C. WARREN.

We learn this morning that the bloodhounds recently acquired by Sir Charles Warren for Scotland-yard are missing, and that like the murderer whom they have been set to catch they are now "wanted" by the police. "*Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?*" is a very old question; what Sir Charles Warren is now asking, is, "who will track the trackers?"

No formal warrant of arrest, we understand, has as yet been made out; but we are informed that notification has been sent to all the police stations of the disaster, and that all constables have been instructed to "comprehend all vagrom bloodhounds, and bid them stand in the name of Sir Charles Warren." In spite of all endeavours, the authorities are, however, still without any clue as to the whereabouts of the missing dogs.

The greatest anxiety prevails, we believe, at headquarters that the arrest of the dogs should be speedily effected—lest the prophetic words of our poetical contributor "S." should come true, when he said:—

Yet still he follows on apace,
Through haunts that yield him little joy;
For now the saintly steps they trace
Of Endacott and Bloy;

Till last by Scotland-yard they halt,
Where Truth, the sleuth-hound, sniffs and snarls:
"The trail is utterly at fault—
What means it?" quoth Sir Charles.

Just this. The reign of lawless law,
The tyranny of stocks and staves,
Which strikes in honest hearts the awe
It spares to murderous knaves:

To *this* belongs the blood that's spilt
By fiends who know not human ruth;
To *this* is due the heavier guilt
Tracked by the boodhound Truth.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM IN ITALY.

ROME, Oct. 19.—The Emperor William rose early this morning and went to the military parade ground to witness the manœuvres of a battalion of Bersaglieri.

At a military banquet given last evening by the officers of the Alpine regiments, who were present to the number of 150, General Pelloux, the commander of the Alpine Division, in returning thanks for the toast of his health, said:—"I am proud to command soldiers pledged, if necessary, to die for the independence and glory of their country. In my opinion the watchword of the Alpine troops is confined to this small phrase, 'No passage this way.' Our country has appointed us to defend the frontier which we hope will never be attacked, but which, should the occasion arise, would be defended with unflinching steadfastness."

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

SIMLA, Oct. 19.—General McQueen has ordered the following movements of the force under his command—the First Column and the Reserve to march upon Trund; the Second Column to take the place of the First at Chittabut, on the crest of the Black Mountain; the Third Column will continue holding its present position. The Fourth is moving up the Indus valley. Trund is fourteen miles north of Oghi, and is the base of the columns which marched across the crest of the mountains. It is expected to be reached on Sunday next.

An incident displaying great physical endurance on the part of Colonel Gatacre, the indefatigable Chief of the Staff, which is the talk of the whole force, deserves mention, says a correspondent with the expedition. Finding that a personal interview with General Galbraith was necessary, he went down from the ridge to Kunhar, moving down from a level of above 9,000 ft. to one of 1,400 ft.; and as his presence could not be spared from headquarters he returned on the same day. He had to travel over very difficult ground and through a hostile country, having to disperse the threatened opposition of the tribesmen on the way. He left half his small escort at Kunhar tired out, and the remainder half way up the hill, on finding another escort available there.

BISMARCK AND MACKENZIE'S BOOK.

The London correspondent of the *Nottingham Daily Express* says:—Further information has reached me to-night of the diplomatic strain over Sir Morell Mackenzie's book and the diary of the Emperor Frederick. Yesterday (Wednesday) Count Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador, called at the Foreign Office four times to see Lord Salisbury, who was at Hatfield, and did not come to town. His Excellency declined to communicate the nature of his business to the chief permanent official, and he renewed his visit this morning (Thursday). The Prime Minister, having been informed by telegraph of Count Hatzfeldt's desire for an interview, came to town this afternoon, and was seen by the German Ambassador. The interview was of considerable duration, and my information justifies me in stating that his Excellency conveyed a categorical complaint from Prince Bismarck of the enormous unrestricted sale in this country of the Emperor Frederick's Diary and Mackenzie's book, and especially of the publication in the *British Medical Journal* of a facsimile of the Emperor's short note accusing Bergmann of having ill-treating him, which note Mackenzie had been forbidden to publish.

SUMMARIES OF YESTERDAY'S POLITICAL SPEECHES.

LORD HARTINGTON.

Lord Hartington arrived at Belfast yesterday, and in the evening was entertained at a banquet. A letter was received from Mr. Chamberlain again referring to Lord Hartington as the "leader of the Liberal Unionist party." Replying to the toast of "Our distinguished guest," Lord Hartington claimed credit for having succeeded by his attitude in 1885 in encouraging many Liberal members to declare themselves openly and firmly in favour of the Union. He charged Mr. Gladstone with the responsibility of destroying a loyal band of followers in Ulster, and he declared that any Liberal or Parnellite member returned to Parliament for an Irish constituency would not scruple the next day to eject Mr. Gladstone from office if Mr. Parnell ordered it. Finally he denied that the Ulster Liberals had ceased to exist. They adhered, he said, to their former pledges, and were still willing at the proper time to concede local self-government to Ireland. He contradicted Mr. Morley's assertion that he had laid down impossible conditions for the settlement of the Irish question. He, however, advised Liberal Unionists to join with the Conservatives in defending the Union.

MR. BALFOUR.

Mr. Balfour was in Manchester yesterday, and in the afternoon he met a number of gentlemen representing the Liberal Unionist party, who presented him with an address recognizing his services to the nation, conducted "in spite of obstacles and attacks such as few public men have ever had to encounter," and assuring him of support in "the prolonged struggle against lawlessness and crime." The address was supported in a speech by Professor Hopkinson, who was Mr. Balfour's opponent in East Manchester in the election of 1885. Mr. Balfour maintained that the Gladstonian party by allowing themselves to be dragged at the tail of the Parnellites had separated themselves from the Liberal Unionists and from the rest of the community by a moral as well as a political gulf. He replied to the strictures recently passed upon him by Lord Rosebery and Sir William Harcourt, in relation mainly to the cases of Mr. O'Brien and the late Mr. Mandeville. Before receiving the address the Chief Secretary was entertained at luncheon, along with several Liberal Unionist friends, at the Reform Club, by Mr. Benjamin Armitage, of Sorrel Bank. This circumstance did not escape the notice of some members who were assembled in the billiard-room of the club, and a deputation was sent to the committee, then sitting, to protest against the action of those responsible for the invitation to Mr. Balfour.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN AND MR. LABOUCHERE.

Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., addressing a meeting held at Bradford last night, said the craving of the Irish heart was for friendship and peace, and the whole aim of the Government was to exasperate, calumniate, and madden the Irish. The English people would never permit Mr. Gladstone's work to be undone, and the Tories knew it, and knew also that a General Election would go against them. The Irish could be conquered by kindness, but never by coercion. Mr. Balfour might prosecute millions before he would pluck out the immortal and indestructible aspirations of the Irish people. He reminded them again that it was time for the men of England to tell this robber Government, Hands off! He believed that they had the power to do it. He knew that they had the will. They had one of the most glorious opportunities which had occurred during centuries of binding the hearts of the Irish people to them with hoops of steel. The English people, he knew, had halted in confusion and bewilderment at the last General Election, but now they knew the truth; and in all the annals of human affairs he knew of no brighter chapter of attainment than there would be if it could be recorded that the moment the English people realized that Ireland had been persecuted and laid waste in their name they passed a verdict that would accomplish the deliverance, the freedom, and happiness of the Irish people. Mr. Labouchere, who spoke at the same meeting, said that trying to argue the Tories out of coercion was much like trying to argue a cow out of a clover field. Coercion had not succeeded in Ireland. The Irish must be allowed to have a Parliament for the management of their own purely Irish affairs, and there must be no buying out of Irish landlords by the guarantee of British credit. As for Mr. Chamberlain, no one troubled about what he now said.

THE LATEST THING IN BAZAARS.

The latest novelty in bazaars is now being held at Exeter. It is a "Charles Dickens" bazaar, a number of scenes illustrative of the great novelist's works being painted in panels around the hall over each stall. The scenes are chiefly these: Joe Gargery at the forge, "Great Expectations"; Rachel and Sissy at the Old Mill Shaft, "Hard Times"; Pickwick addressing the members of his club; Sydney Carton on the scaffold, "A Tale of Two Cities"; Little Dorrit's party; Nell leading her grandfather, "The Old Curiosity Shop"; Mrs. Squeers administering brimstone and treacle, "Nicholas Nickleby"; Mark Tapley going away, "Martin Chuzzlewit"; Ham Pegotty going off to the wreck, "David Copperfield"; and the Maypole Inn, "Barnaby Rudge." Tableaux representing the most interesting scenes from the most notable novels are given elsewhere. On the premises is printed and published a four-paged sheet entitled the *Eatanswill Gazette*, alias a catalogue. Miss Ethel Dickens and Mr. Charles Dickens are greatly helping, the latter in giving readings from his father's works. At Exeter the great novelist's father lived for some time, and his father-in-law, Mr. Hogarth, also lived in the "ever faithful" city, being connected with the local press. We shall ere long be certain to have bazaars similarly dedicated to Carlyle, Ruskin, Thackeray, Tennyson, and all the literary men of light and leading.

PRESENT TO AN EASTERN PRELATE.

A number of representative English Churchmen are sending to the Patriarch of Jerusalem some handsome Communion plate. On the six panels at the foot of the jewelled chalice are engraved figures of St. Augustine, St. Thomas of Canterbury, Archbishop Laud, Bishops Andrewes and Ken, and St. George, the latter copied from a photograph of Donatello's statue at Florence. The Clewer Sisters are sending a beautiful set of altar linen, and with an illuminated address are photographs of the Queen, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the new reredos at St. Paul's.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, UXBRIDGE-ROAD.

Yesterday being St. Luke the Evangelist's Day, the opportunity was taken of uncovering the new reredos which has been erected by the congregation at a cost of £100. The reredos is of old oak, in five panels, with Scriptural paintings in each. These were painted by Miss Dora Noyes, a medallist of the Royal Academy, and the panels are much admired. The sermon was preached by the rector of Carshalton, the Rev. Lord Victor Somerset, a brother of the Marquis of Hertford, from the words, "Occupy until I come."

MR. PARNELL'S SCOTCH ACTION.—WILL IT LIE?

The London correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* says :—I understand that there is no substance in the point which has been raised on behalf of the *Times* to oust the jurisdiction of the Scotch courts in Mr. Parnell's Edinburgh libel action. As a matter of fact, the writ, though taken out in the Queen's Bench in London, was never served on any representative of the *Times.* No knowledge of the writ having been taken out by Mr. George Lewis could have been obtained anywhere else expect through the officials at the writ office, with whom the *Times* evidently put itself in communication. Furthermore, the writ in question is for a different libel, which is not even specified on the writ, nor was the amount of damages claimed stated upon it.

THE PARNELL EXPENSES FUND.

At the weekly meeting of the committee held yesterday at the Reform Club, Liverpool, the hon. secretary reported that since last week associations had been formed in connection with the movement in Nottingham, Derby, Dewsbury, Blackfriars (Glasgow), Glynde, Central Hackney, Leicester, Stoke-on-Trent. Burslem, Hanley, and Shelton. Among other subscriptions was one from Mr. Esslemont, M.P., who strongly sympathizes with the movement; also £30 from the Plymouth Association on account. A strong local committee has now been formed, with Mr. John Henderson, J.P., as chairman, to horoughly work up the fund in Liverpool and the district.

A DICTATORIAL DUKE.

To the great regret and no small indignation of the inhabitants, the Duke of Bedford has ordered the grammar school at Tavistock to be closed, for what purpose no one seems to know.

THE STRIKES.

The miners who have been out on strike at Rowley Hall Colliery, Staffordshire, resumed work this morning at an advance of 10 per cent. It is now considered that an advance of 10 per cent. will have to be paid at all collieries in order to prevent a general strike.

Three hundred men employed at Messrs. Bolckow Vaughan's engineering works at Middlesbrough, who have been out on strike, have accepted a 5 per cent. advance and returned to work.

THE DISCOVERY OF REMAINS AT WHITEHALL.

The search in the vaults of the new offices on the Victoria Embankment for more remains connected with the headless and limbless trunk found there sixteen days since, has not yet added any more to the knowledge of the police. The search the other night was conducted with one of the bloodhounds, but to no purpose.

Dr. Bond, in conjunction with Dr. Hibberd, made an examination at the mortuary, Millbank-street, of the limb found on Wednesday. No marks which might lead to identification were discernible. The foot and leg are exquisitely moulded, and the foot has been well cared for, the nails being well trimmed, while corns or bunions, which would probably distinguish a poor woman, are absent. There is no doubt that these remains belong to the trunk and arm previously found, although of course it is impossible to fit them to the trunk, the upper portion of the leg not having been found. All the parts which have been found are now at the mortuary.

The suggestion has been raised that the leg discovered the other day has been buried since the discovery of the body; but as the place has been under constant police guard this is impossible. Moreover, it was seen that the earth was in the same condition as it was when the body was found sixteen days ago, and the opinion is confirmed that the body itself must have lain there more than the days declared by the men.

The police are still continuing their search for all particulars of missing young women from places at home or abroad who answer the supposed description of the deceased person—namely, about 5 ft. 8 in., plump, not used to manual labour, well formed, with fair skin and somewhat dark hair, and who had suffered from pleurisy. It is regarded as important that this description should be before the public.

CLEARING OUT OF THE HIGHLAND CROFTERS.

The Commission appointed by the Government have selected between thirty and forty families from the Scotch Crofters to go to Manitoba. All have been approved by the representatives of the Canadian Government, who consider that they are very strong families, containing, as they do, a large proportion of adults, and it is arranged that the party shall leave this country for Canada in March next. The Colonization Board, which is in future to administer Imperial funds set apart for this class of emigration, has not yet been appointed, but it will, in all probability, consist of the Marquis of Lothian, the Lord Provost of Glasgow, Sir Charles Tupper, and a representative of the land companies which are acting as agents for the Board in Canada.

Sir Charles Warren has contributed to the November number of *Murray's Magazine* an article upon the police of the metropolis.

The Merthyr Tydvil election writ was received this morning. The nominations are fixed for Tuesday and the election for Friday next.

Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., who starts for Bombay on Saturday, expects to be back in England early in March.

Mr. Joseph Dodds, M.P., who has almost completely recovered from the effects of his accident a week ago, left Stockton for London on Wednesday night.

There is absolutely no foundation for the story which has been going about that Sir Morell Mackenzie intends to devote the proceeds of the sale of his book to the funds of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

The heaviest sentence under the Crimes Act—namely, twelve months' imprisonment passed on Michael O'Hanlon for intimidation, was confirmed on an appeal by Judge Webb at Donegal to-day.

The numerous friends and the constituents of the hon. and learned member for East Leeds, Mr. Lawrence Gane, Q.C., M.P., will learn with pleasure that, after six weeks' confinement to bed, he has begun to regain health, though it be but slowly.

A suggestion having been made that the "Loyalists" of Ireland should entertain Mr. Balfour at a banquet, Mr. W. Johnston, M.P., writes that Belfast was anxious to do so early in the year, but Mr. Balfour did not wish to take part in such a demonstration in Ireland while the chief administration of the Government was in his hands.

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET

Half-past One.

HOME RAILWAYS AND FOREIGN STOCKS STEADY TO FIRM.—AMERICANS HIGHER.

The Money Market presents a very easy appearance this morning, short loans being obtainable at 2 to 2½ per cent., notwithstanding the falling due of repayments at the Bank of England and the discount rate for three months' Bank paper being no better than 3¼ to 3⅜ per cent. This further decline in the value of money is due to the large amount of money standing to the credit of other deposits as shown by yesterday's Bank return, and the reduction in the rates of interest allowed on deposits by the bill brokers. As they are now only giving 3 and 3¼ per cent., they can naturally afford to discount at a lower rate than when they were paying 3½ and 3¾ per cent. for the use of money. It remains to be seen how long the present ease will continue.

Stock Exchange markets are generally firm in tone, but the amount of business entered into is on a limited scale, and the changes in prices are slight. Consols and other Home Government Funds are firm, with a further rise of ⅛ in "Goschens." In the Home Railway market the chief feature is the continued selling of North British Deferred stock, which has now fallen to 52¼. Great Western Stock is again being bought owing to the large increase in the company's traffic receipts for the half-year up to date. Foreign Government bonds are inactive, but the tendency is good, and a further all-round rise is shown compared with last night. American Railroad securities are firm, in response to the improved advices from New York, the principal advance being in Union Pacific, Northern Pacific Preference, and Central Pacific, which are all more than fractionally higher. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks continue to advance, and Mexican Railway issues have risen, especially for Ordinary. Mining and Miscellaneous markets are quiet and featureless.

The letters of allotment of the Argentine Government Four and a Half per Cent. Internal Gold Loan have been posted.

The following are the latest changes compared with last night's closing :—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Great Western ¼, North Western and Sheffield Deferred ⅛. *Receded*: North British Deferred ½, the Preferred ¼, Hull and Barnsley and Caledonian ¼, and South Eastern Deferred ⅛.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced*: French Four and a Half per Cents. ¼, Turkish Group 2 ¼, Groups 3 and 4 1-16, Egyptian Unified and Daira ⅛, Hungarian Gold, Italian, Mexican, and Russian 1873 ⅛. *Declined*: Turkish Group 1 ¼, and Uruguay ¼.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Advanced*: Union Pacific 1⅝, Central Pacific 1¼, Northern Pacific Preference 1, Norfolk and Western Preference ¾, Denver Preference ½, the Ordinary ⅛, Lake Shore ¼, Wabash Mortgage ½, the Preference ¼, Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ¼, Louisville and Nashville, New York Central, and Erie shares ⅛. *Receded*: Missouri, Kansas, and Texas ¼.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Higher*: Mexican Ordinary ⅝, the First Preference ½, Canada Pacific ¼, Grand Trunk Second Preference ½, the First Preference ¼, and the Ordinary 1-16. *Lower*: Nitrate shares ¼.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Risen*: Kimberley Central ¼, Spratt's ⅛, and Rio Tinto 1-16. *Fallen*: Hudson's Bay shares ⅛.

TRAFFICS.—Mexican Central (second week in October) 3,354 dols. *decrease*, Norfolk and Western (second week of October) 18,000 dols. *increase*, Brighton (yesterday) £158 *increase*.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The demand has increased since the opening. Sales 12,000. Prices hardening. Futures firm at 3 points advance.

The Commissioners of Inland Revenue give notice that they have entered into an agreement with the Leadville Mines (Limited) for the composition of the stamp duties payable on transfers of the shares of the company.

At the meeting of Hodgson's Kingston Brewery Company (Limited) the report and accounts were adopted, and a dividend declared for the past half year at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, making, with the interim dividend paid in March last, a total dividend for the twelve months of 7½ per cent. The chairman said the business was going on steadily and progressively, and the directors look forward to a still better state of things in future.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares: —

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols	100	⅛
New Consols (2¾).	97⅜	½
Reduced 3 p. c.	99¼	¾
Local Loan Stock	102	3
New 2½ per. Cent	94	½
India 3½ per Cent	105	½
Do. 4½ p. c. Ru.	71	¼
Egyptian Guar	99½	100½
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½	111	12
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	100½	1½
Birmingham Crp. Stk.	110½	11
Liverpool	110¼	¾
FOREIGN STOCKS		
Argentine 6 p. c.	101	2
Do. Hard Dols	72	3
Do. Treasury	94½	5½
Austrian Gold	91	2
Do. Silver	53	70
Brazilian 1875	102	3
B. Ayres 6p. c.	99	101
Do. Cedulas I.	62	½
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1885	99	101
Costa Rica A	92½	3½
Do. B.	91	2
Egypt. State Dom.	101¼	2¼
Do. Unified	83⅜	½
Do. Preference	100½	¼xd
Do. Daira Sanieh	77⅛	⅜xd
French 3 p.c. Rnts	81	¼
Do. 4½p.c. Rnts	104	½
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	82½	3
Hung. Gold Rente	83⅞	4⅛
Italian	95½	¾
Mexican Converted	39⅜	⅞
Peruvian 5 p.c 72	15½	⅝
Do. 6 p.c.	17½	¾
Portuguese	63	¼
Russian 1873	99⅛	⅜
Spanish 4 p. c.	72 11 16	13 16
Turkish 1854	93	100
Group 1	26	7
Group 2	15¾	⅞
Group 4	15⅛	⅜
4½ p.c. 1871	81½	2 xd
5 p.c. Defence	91½	4 xd
5 p.c. Priority	80	2
Uruguay Unified	73⅛	4
Virginia Funded	40	1
U.S. 4½ p.c.	110	11
BRITISH RAILWAYS		
Caledonian	10⅞	11⅛
Great Eastern	69	¼
Great Northern	114½	15⅛
Ditto A	100½	1½
Great Western	150½	1
Hull and Barnsley	34¾	5¼
Lanc. and York	116½	17½

Brighton (Ordinary)	143	5
Do. A.	130⅜	⅞
Chatham (Ordinary)	23⅛	⅜
Do. Preference	101¼	2¼
North Western	163	¼
South Western	136½	7½
Manchester & Shef.	69	71
Do. A.	36¼	7¼
Met. Consolidated	74	½
Do. Land Stock	69½	70½
Do. District	33¼	4¼
Midland	132¼	½
North British Pref.	73¼	½
Do. Def.	52⅛	⅜
North Eastern	157⅛	⅜
North Stafford	109	10
South Eastern	133	5
Do. Deferred	111¼	¾
FOREIGN RAILWAYS		
Canada Pacific	58¼	9
Cen. Pacific Share	35¾	7
Chic. Mil. and St. P	68	¼
Denver & R. Grande	19¼	½
Do. Pref.	51¼	2¼
Illinois Shares	120	1
Lake Shore	105	½
Ohio & Mississipp.	24	½
Louis. and Nash	62	¼
Mex. Cen. Bonds	68¾	9¼
Miss. Kan. & Texas	11¼	12¼
N. Y. Cen. Shar.	110½	11 xd
New York Ontario	16⅞	17⅛
Erie Shares	29⅞	30⅛
Do. Sec. Mort.	103	½
Norfolk & West. Pre	55⅛	⅜xd
N. Y. P. & O. 1st M	41½	¾
North. Pacific Pref	62¼	½
Pennsylvania Sh	56⅛	⅜
Phil. and Read. Sh	27⅛	⅜
Union Pacific Shares	65½	¾
Wabash Preferred	29	½
Do. Gen. Mort.	45½	6
Grand Trunk Sh.	11⅛	⅜
Do. First Pref.	68⅞	9⅛
Do. Second Pre	48¼	¾
Do. Third Pref.	25⅝	⅞
Do. Guaranteed	70¼	1¼
Mexican Ordinary	46¼	½
Do First Pre	119	½
Ob. do. 2nd Pref	76	½
Lombardo-Venetian	9⅛	¼
Varna 3 per cent	6⅞	7⅛
Nitrate Railway	27¼	¾
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	13¾	14¼
City Bank	20½	1½
Consolidated Bank	7¼	8¼
Imperial Ottoman	11 3 16	5 16

London and County	85½	6½
Union of London	40	1
London and West.	67	8
London Joint Stock	39	40
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	43	4
Stand. Bnk. S. Afric	47	8 xd
MINES		
Indian Consolidated	⅜	7 16
Mysore shares	3¼	4
Ooregums	1 11 16	13 16
Cape Copper	6¼	½
Namaqua	4⅛	¾
Mason and Barry	11	¼
Rio Tinto	23⅝	⅞
Montana £1 shares	1⅛	2
De Beers	32	¼
Kimberley Cent	38	½
TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.		
Anglo-American	48	½
Do. Pref.	30	1
Brazilian Submarine	13⅜	⅝
Direct Unit. States	10⅛	⅜
Eastern	12⅛	⅜xd
Ditto Extension	12⅞	13⅛xd
United Telephone	13⅜	⅝
Globe Teleg. Trust	7	½
TRAMWAYS ETC		
London Gen. Om.	185	95
London Street	13½	14½
London Tramway	13½	14½
North Metropolitan	17½	18½
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	260	5
East London	193	8 xd
Grand Junction	123	7
Kent	270	5
Lambeth	250	60
New River, New	340	50
S'thwrk. & Vauxhal.	166	71
W. Middlesex	265	70
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	249	53
Imp. Continental	210	13
South Metropolitan	306	11
Brush Elec Lt (£4pd)	4¼	½
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	8⅛	⅜
Guinness and Co.	307½	12½
Hotchkiss	10⅝	⅞
Bryant and May	13½	¾
Spratt's Patent	10⅜	⅝
P. and O. Steam	64	6
Royal Mail Steam	63	6
Nat. Discount Co	11½	12
Hudson's Bay	18⅞	19⅛
Suez Canal	87½	8
E. & W. Ind. Dock	23	5
London and St. K.	4	2

MR. GLADSTONE TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

[BY EDISON'S PHONOGRAPH].

The Exchange Telegraph Company understands that Mr. Edison has despatched a perfected phonograph to Mr. Gladstone, and that the right hon. gentleman has consented to speak into the cylinder a message to the American people, which will be reproduced in New York.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN WHITECHAPEL.

EXCITING ESCAPES FROM THE BURNING BUILDING.

A fire broke out last night at a few minutes to ten on the premises occupied by Messrs. H. Koenisberg, Harris, and Son, furriers, 25, Commercial-street, Whitechapel. The building is a three-storied one, and at the time of the outbreak about fifty workpeople were on the premises. When the alarm was raised an excited rush to the stairs took place. The only means of egress was by a small door in an iron shutter—which was drawn down over the front of the shop. This was quickly opened by those who were first to reach the ground floor, who rushed pell-mell into the street, crying, "Fire!" One or two returned and assisted some of the female operatives to escape by the doorway. Only those who made for the staircase on the first alarm were able to escape by this means, the blinding smoke driving back about fifteen or twenty. These clustered at the first-floor windows and uttered pitying cries for help. Aid was soon at hand. The Commercial-road fire station is but a few hundred yards away, and within a brief time an engine and fire escape were upon the spot. Just as the ladder appeared at the top of the street, a young girl named Grace Newson climbed out on to the coping, which is at a height of about twenty feet, and jumped to the ground. She was caught by the crowd, and escaped uninjured. A boy next risked the leap, but he had sufficient presence of mind to let himself hang down from the coping by his hands and then drop. He, too, was safely caught by people standing on the pavement. The escape and a detached ladder was quickly put into position, and the firemen rescued the people with great rapidity, amidst hearty cheers. One fireman walked along the coping carrying a girl and a lad in his arms. Both were nearly unconscious, and as he passed his living burdens on to a comrade on the escape the daring feat called forth loud expressions of praise from the on-lookers. Another girl, evidently half-crazed with terror, would not wait to be rescued by the escape, but, following the example of Grace Newson, jumped into the street, and escaped with a severe shaking, her fall being broken by the arms of people who were standing below. The flames rapidly spread, and at a quarter-past ten the building was alight from top to bottom, and was not subdued till past midnight. The three upper floors of the place had then been burned out, the roof destroyed, and the rest of the building greatly damaged, while adjoining properties had sustained serious injury.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.

An extraordinary suicide occurred at Farnworth, near Bolton, to-day. An old man named Ford, who had been out of employment, locked himself in a room, got upon a table, and buried his head in a large basin of water until he was drowned. Efforts to restore animation were futile.

GOOD NEWS, IF TRUE.

It is reported, says the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*, that Mr. J. M. Levy has left a large share of his interest in the *Daily Telegraph* to his grandson, Mr. H. W. Lawson, M.P. It is stated that the hon. gentleman will in future have the controlling voice in the paper, and if that be so we may look for some change in its policy. Mr. H. W. Lawson, M.P., is one of the richest and one of the most Radical men in the House of Commons. Including his interest in the *Telegraph*, he is said to be worth nearly a million and a half.

FATAL RIOT ON THE ZANZIBAR COAST.

News was received from Mombasa (Zanzibar) five days ago that a drunken and riotous quarrel had occurred between some Zanzibar caravan porters and the Mombasa townspeople, two lives being lost and several persons wounded. This occurrence was exaggerated into a reported outbreak against the British East African Company, the European staff of which had not then arrived. This latter report is utterly untrue. The company's officials have been well received, and the Sultan has despatched a high official to investigate the case and punish those concerned in the late outbreak. The English Admiral is at Mombasa.

SENTENCE ON AN ENGLISH CAPTAIN.

The Odessa court yesterday delivered judgment in the case of the sinking of the iron paddle steamer *Elboroos*, belonging to the Russian navy, which was last year run into by the British trading steamer *Malkins Tower*. Nine sailors of the *Elboroos* were drowned. The court sentenced Captain Samuel Tiddy, the master of the *Malkins Tower*, *in contumaciam*, to three months' imprisonment, to do the penance prescribed under the Russian ecclesiastical law, to pay costs to the amount of 150,000 roubles to the Russian Government, and 11,000 roubles to the families of the sailors who lost their lives in the collision.

THE HIGH CHARGE FOR POST-CARDS.

Mr. Henniker Heaton writes to the *Times*:—The British public continue to ask why halfpenny post-cards cannot be purchased for a halfpenny each. The Government of this country are now paying the manufacturers £60,000 a year more for the supply of post-cards and post office stationery generally than the figure at which equally good articles could be obtained elsewhere. When the ten years' contract ends in 1890 the total loss to the British public will exceed £500,000. Although two years of the contract have yet to run, the Postmaster-General will bear me out in saying that it would pay as well to give the contractor £50,000 to cancel his contract. The Post Office authorities are entirely free from blame. Another Government Department takes the sole responsibility; but the public will now understand why they have to pay 8*d.* per dozen for halfpenny post-cards.

THE SUNDAY OPENING OF LIBRARIES.

The question of the Sunday opening of libraries is being excitedly agitated in Bolton. A week ago Lord Hobhouse addressed a meeting presided over by the vicar in favour of the opening, and quoted a letter in support from the Bishop of Manchester. The clergy of the diocese have now organized an opposition, the vicar standing alone, and last night, at a large gathering, a vote against opening was carried with the wildest enthusiasm, an amendment by a leading Socialist being defeated.

CADBURY'S COCOA is absolutely pure and untampered with. It has stood the keenest analytical tests, and consists solely of the concentrated essence of the Cocoa bean, the flavour being developed and the aroma improved by a special process of roasting.

SINGULAR RECOVERY OF STOLEN BONDS.

In April last considerable excitement prevailed in commercial circles in the City when it became known that a parcel of bonds of the face value of 40,000 dols. had been stolen (as was supposed at the time) while in transit from Buenos Ayres to this country. The bonds were consigned to the firm of Messrs. William Brandt, Sons, and Co., of 4, Fenchurch-avenue; but never reached them. A reward of £500 was offered for their recovery, but without avail, and they were looked upon as lost. A few days ago Messrs. Brandt and Co. were astonished to receive by post a bulky parcel bearing the post mark of Genoa, Italy, which contained 26,000 dollars' worth of the missing bonds, and also a letter from a clerk who was formerly in the employ of the firm at Buenos Ayres by whom the bonds were sent to Messrs. Brandt. He wrote that he had bitterly regretted that he had stolen the bonds, and that he felt the only thing he could do to atone for his fault was to restore the balance of the bonds—namely, 26,000 dols. Shortly after this Messrs. Brandt received a communication from a banker at Paris to the effect that bonds to the value of 6,000 dols. had been left with them for examination, a young man having called and wished to dispose of them. He did not return, and it was found that they were a portion of those stolen in transit to Messrs. Brandt. These bonds are now held by the Paris banker at Messrs. Brandt's disposal, and they have thus recovered 32,000 dols. out of the 40,000 dols.

FIVE PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

A fire broke out in a dwelling-house at Middelburg on Wednesday night, which resulted in the destruction of the building and the loss of five lives. A baker, a widower, who, on going away at night to his work, had left his sister and four children asleep, was told within an hour afterwards that his house was on fire. He ran to save his sister and family, but found it impossible, and their charred remains were taken out of the ruins yesterday morning.

THE PROFESSIONAL SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIP.

An immense crowd of spectators packed the Lambeth Baths last evening to their utmost capacity, to witness the annual race for the thousand yards professional championship and challenge trophy. The race had been anticipated with the greatest interest for some time past, for it was expected that Joseph Nuttall, who has swept the board of all the amateur championships for the last few years, would on this occasion leave the amateur ranks and join the professional. The anticipation proved correct, and the trophy, title, and money prizes were contested last night by the best field that has ever swam for them. The result was as follows:—J. Nuttall, of Stalybridge, 1; J. J. Collier, of Salford, 2; J. Finney, 3; G. Kistler, of Penzance, 0. Charles Beckwith, of London, and R. Foster, of Salford, entered but did not start. Almost from the first stroke Nuttall led, while at the end of a length Collier was second, Finney third, and Kistler last. These positions were never afterwards altered, and Nuttall, who drew further away in nearly every length, won by twenty-two yards in the best time on record—14 min. 17¼ sec. Collier, after a good race with Finney for 300 yards, afterwards went right away from him, and finished second sixty yards ahead. Kistler gave up at the end of eight lengths. Previous to last night the best recorded time was Finney's last year, 14 min. 43¾ sec.

THE EDUCATION STRUGGLE.

A numerous committee, of a very representative character, has been formed to convene the intended conference on the Report of the Royal Education Commission, and to make the requisite arrangements. The dates fixed for the conference—which will be held in London—are Tuesday, the 20th, and Wednesday, the 21st of November, when Parliament will be sitting; and a public meeting is to be held at the close of the proceedings. The committee have taken an office in the Outer Temple, opposite the Law Courts, and appointed Mr. T. E. Minshall secretary, to whom communications may be addressed. Full particulars will be shortly announced.

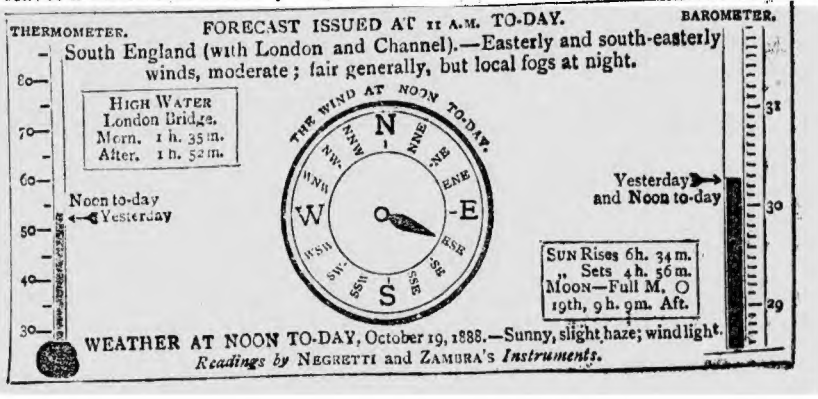
"THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD" IN AMERICA.

The new opera by Gilbert and Sullivan was produced for the first time in America on Wednesday. It made a poor impression. The audience, the usual first-night assemblage, tried to find it amusing, but found it wearisome. The music pleased more than the libretto, but both are considered inferior to former works of the authors. The critics unanimously condemn the piece, and call it dull. It is evident a measure of success may have been due mainly to curiosity to hear the latest work of authors once so popular.

THE LATE COUNT DI ROBILANT.—The Turin Municipal Council meet to-day to settle the details of the honours to be paid to the remains of the late Count di Robilant. The son of the deceased, who is a pupil in the military school, left Turin yesterday for London, to convey the remains of his father to Italy. The body will be buried in the family vault at Turin.

MARRIAGE OF MR. R. A. FARRAR.—The marriage of Reginald Anstruther Farrar, eldest son of the Venerable Archdeacon Farrar, Canon of Westminster and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, to Mary, fourth daughter of Canon Mapleton, late vicar of Meanwood, near Leeds, took place at Goodrich parish church, Ross, yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Hereford, assisted by Archdeacon Farrar. The bride was given away by her father. Mr. Eric Farrar acted as best man.

DECAPITATED AT BRENTWOOD.—A shocking occurrence took place yesterday morning on the Great Eastern Railway, near the Brentwood station. As an express train was approaching the Seven-arch Bridge, Frederick Larkin, a coach trimmer, came from behind one of the buttresses of the bridge, and either fell or deliberately laid himself down with his neck on the metals, immediately in front of the engine. He was decapitated, death being instantaneous. He leaves a widow and several young children.



CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WRITING ON THE WALL.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—If the report issued by the Central News as to the police attaching "a great deal of importance to the spelling of the word Jews" on the wall in Goulston-street be true, then the police are exhibiting about as much ignorance as they are incompetence, which is saying a great deal. The word for Jews in "Yiddish" is, as the merest tyro knows, "yidden," which is a corruption of the German Jüden, as "yiddish" is a corruption of the German jüdische. I am far from saying that it is not possible one of my compatriots, suffering from brain trouble, committed the atrocious crimes, but had he written any word to denote his fellow Jews, except the English word, it would most assuredly have been "yidden," which is commonly employed. By the bye, have the police invoked the aid of any Jews in the task of discovering the murderer?—Obediently yours,

I. Z. GREENBERG.

Cobden Hotel, Birmingham, Oct. 12.

AGGRAVATING.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—As I know of no newspaper editor but yourself who cares one button about the English language and English literature, I take the liberty of addressing this protest to you, hoping that you may deem it worth printer's ink. Until Dickens began to write, the verb "aggravate" meant to augment, primarily, by making heavier. So Bottom, in the "Midsummer Night's Dream," in his anxiety to play the lion as well as Pyramus, promises to "aggravate" his voice so, "that I will roar you as gently as any sucking dove;" Shakspeare, with true dramatic instinct, making the ignorant weaver say exactly the opposite of what he meant, as unlettered folks so often do, when they meddle with long words of Latin derivation. Then came Dickens, with his Mrs. Gamp, who wrests "aggravate" from its proper meaning almost as violently and quite as amusingly as Bottom. But halt there! Unluckily for his own lasting renown, Dickens himself similarly misuses the word, when writing, not dramatically, but descriptively. Other writers copied his bad example, till now you may find "aggravate" used as a synonym for "exasperate," or "irritate,"—that is to say, in a strictly "Gampian" sense—any day of the week, in the leading articles of the *Times* and the *St. James's Gazette*. Now, where is the evil of this? The evil is that, wherever the word "aggravate" is used in its proper sense, the passage in which it occurs is rendered ambiguous or absurd. Nay more, half the fun is taken out of Bottom's "Malapropism," and all out of Mrs. Gamp's. When she *now* complains of being "aggravated," she is speaking perfectly correct English, according to the standard of the *Times* and the *St. James's Gazette*, at any rate. Thus, when Dickens began to "Gampise" in his own proper person—I can point to a narrative passage in "Oliver Twist" where he did so—he was laying the axe to the root of his own renown. Is it too late to try to protect him against himself, by restoring "aggravate" to its proper meaning?—Yours very respectfully,

Oct. 15. A BENIGHTED ADMIRER OF SHAKSPEARE.

PEASANT PROPRIETORSHIP OR LAND NATIONALIZATION FOR IRELAND.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I hope you will grant me a little of your space to reply briefly to the article by "An Irishman" in a recent issue of your paper, in so far as he misrepresents, no doubt unintentionally, the opinions and proposals of land-nationalizers. Your contributor states that "the chief objection made by the nationalizers to the conversion of occupiers into owners is that this would be a replacement of the present landlords by a multitude of petty landlords;" and to this supposed "chief objection" he replies at length, and then seems to think he has disposed of that part of the question. But, instead of this being our "chief objection," it is but one of a series of objections, and cannot be fairly appreciated except as a part of the series. Our real objections are four in number:—

1. We object to the sale of farms to their present occupiers because it gives to a class the future unearned increment of the land, which is the creation of the community, and by every principle of justice should belong to it. And this gift will not even be distributed over the entire class, but will accrue to certain individuals only; for, as both the population and the prosperity of the country advance—as they certainly will advance under Home Rule and any form of improved land system—certain farms will become the sites of manufactories or mines, as will be required for the growing population of industrial centres, and will then become enormously increased in value. And if the owner refuses to sell, and only lets or leases his land, he may become a wealthy landlord, with all the powers for good or evil of existing landlords.

2. We object to any legislation which does not give to every citizen equal rights to the use of a portion of his native land. Why, we ask, should those who happen to be tenants of existing landlords have the privilege of becoming owners of land, to the exclusion of the whole body of labourers, mechanics, or other Irishmen, who may also desire to have land bought for them by means of British money, and have an equal right to it? Just as the Encumbered Estates Act of a past generation gave the new purchasers of Irish estates a statutory title to all the tenants' improvements on the land, and thus legalized the most cruel robbery, so will the transformation of the present tenants into owners rob the labourers and all who are not tenants of their legal right to use and enjoy a portion of their native soil. For, having once obtained possession of their farms, each of these new landowners will have all the prejudices of our English farmers against allowing labourers to acquire land; and we shall thus permanently divide the country between a landed and a landless class, and surely create in the future a new land problem not less difficult of solution than that which now presents itself.

3. Then, again, we object that even as creating a peasant-proprietary the scheme has no permanence. Whenever one of the new proprietors falls into difficulties he will borrow money on his land from his well-to-do neighbour or from an attorney or a money-lender; and the same process of land-accumulation by individuals will begin which is in full operation in many lands where peasant-proprietorship prevails—especially in France, in Flanders, and in India. Then we shall see a new landlordism worse than the old one, since it is universally admitted that none are such harsh and grasping landlords as the small proprietors who invest their hard-earned savings in buying the land which their less prosperous neighbours are obliged to sell.

4. It may be said, all these evils can be corrected by special legislation: municipalities may acquire land for labourers, taxation may intercept the unearned increment, and mortgaging may be forbidden. But—apart from the objection that all these things require complex and difficult enactments after you have created ownership of the land, but are the direct results of a proper system of state or municipal tenancy—there arises our fourth objection, that such legislation can only take place by the will of the constituencies, and in establishing peasant owners over the whole country we shall have placed a stumbling-block in the way of any such legislation. For none are so tenacious of their rights as small proprietors, and the unlimited increase of their numbers would be the greatest difficulty in the way of all future land reform, or in obtaining for the rest of the community any rights over their native soil.—I am, &c.,

ALFRED R. WALLACE,
President of the Land Nationalisation Society.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review, should such seem to be necessary.]

We have received the following books since our last issue:—

GRANVILLE, CHARLES. "A Broken Stirrup-Leather." (Murray.) [A tale in one volume.]

GRAY, ARNOLD. "Periwinkle: an Autobiography." (Ward and Downey.) [A novel in three volumes.]

"HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA FOR 1888-89." (Stanford.) [Comprises historical, statistical, and general information concerning the island, and is published by authority. Pp. 568.]

HATTON, JOSEPH. "Captured by Cannibals; some Incidents in the life of Horace Durand." (Hodder and Stoughton.) [A tale of adventure in Borneo. Illustrations. Pp. 293.]

HEDGES, KILLINGWORTH. "Central Station Electric Lighting, with Notes on the Methods used for the Distribution of Electricity." (E. and F. N. Spon.) [Illustrations. Pp. 128.]

HOUSTON, Mrs. "His Besetting Sin." (F. White and Co.) [A novel in three volumes.]

HUTCHINSON, G. A. (Editor). "Indoor Games and Recreations." (Religious Tract Society.) [A popular encyclopædia for boys, capitally got up. Profusely illustrated. Pp. 528. 8*s.*]

LANG, ANDREW. "The Gold of Fairnilee." (Arrowsmith.) [A fairy tale. Coloured frontispiece and fourteen illustrations. Pp. 86.]

LEVY, AMY. "The Romance of a Shop." (Fisher Unwin.) [A tale in one vol. Pp. 301. 6*s.*]

LITCHFIELD, GRACE DENIS. "A Hard Won Victory." (Putnam and Sons.) [A tale in one vol. Pp. 384.]

LITTLE, ELIZABETH A. "Log Book Notes through Life." (Kegan Paul.) [Religious and moral quotations from different authors with tasteful nautical sketches. 5*s.*]

MCCOOK, HENRY C., D.D. "The Women Friends of Jesus." (Hodder and Stoughton.) [The lives and characters of the women of Gospel history. Pp. 466. 5*s.*]

MACDUFF, J. R., D.D. "Ripples in the Starlight." (J. Nisbet and Co.) [Selections from notes, MSS., and pulpit addresses. Pp. 196. 2*s.*]

MAGAZINE OF ART FOR 1888. (Cassell and Co.) [One of the most beautiful and valuable art volumes issued. Etchings and wood engravings. Pp. 490. 16*s.*]

MASSON, GUSTAVE, B.A. "Mediæval France." (Fisher Unwin.) [The latest vol. of "Story of the Nations" series. Treats of the period from the reign of Hugues Capet to the beginning of the sixteenth century. Pp. 345. 5*s.*]

MAUDE, CAPTAIN N., R.E. "On Tactics and Organization; or English Military Institutions and the Continental Systems." (W. Thacker and Co.) [A discussion of English military institutions and forms "from the point of view and in the spirit of modern warfare as understood in Germany." Pp. 587.]

MILL, HUGH ROBERT, D.Sc. "Elementary Commercial Geography." (Cambridge Press.) [Pitt Series. A sketch of Commodities and Countries of the World. Pp. 132.]

MOIR, ERSKINE. "Through the Shadows. A Test of the Truth," (Elliot Stock.) [A tale in one volume.]

NESMITH, J. E. "Monadnoc and other Sketches in Verse." (Riverside Press, Cambridge.)

OVERTON, ROBERT. "Queer Fish: Character Sketches." (Dean and Son.) [Sketches suitable for recitation. 1*s.*]

PETERS, CHARLES. "The Girl's Own Indoor Book." (Religious Tract Society.) [Contains "practical help to girls on all matters relating to their material comfort and moral well-being." Illustrations. Pp. 548. 8*s.*]

PHOTOGRAVURES OF CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND. (Herbert Bell, Ambleside.) [A series of ten scenes in the Lake Country, beautifully executed.]

RADFORD, G. H. "Occasional Verses." (J. M. Dent and Co.) [Verses of a political character which have already appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette* and elsewhere. Paper covers, pp. 40. 1*s.*]

RUSSELL, J., B.A. "The Student's Pestalozzi." (Swan Sonnenschein and Co.) [A short account of Pestalozzi's life and system. Pp. 100. Paper covers. 1*s.*]

RYLANDS, L. GORDON, B.A. "Crime: its Causes and Remedy." (Fisher Unwin.) [An attempt to show how lawbreakers may be dealt with most profitably to the community. Pp. 264. 6*s.*]

SELLERS, CHARLES. "Tales from the Lands of Nuts and Grapes." (Field and Tuer.) [Folk-lore of Spain and Portugal. Pp. 178.]

SPENDER, Mrs. J. K. "Kept Secret." (Swan Sonnenschein.) [A novel in three volumes.]

"THE BEST LAST, WITH OTHER CHAPTERS TO HELP." By the Author of "Recreations of a Country Parson." [A volume of sermons. Pp. 299. 3*s.* 6*d.*]

THOMSON, GRAHAM, R. (Editor). "Ballads of the North Countrie." (Walter Scott.) [A volume of the "Windsor Series," with introduction and notes. Pp. 442, 3*s.* 6*d.*]

"UNDER A CLOUD." By the Author of the "Atelier du Lys." (Hatchards.) [A story in one vol.]

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In the City.

THE COMPETITION OF GERMAN COAL.

In connection with the crisis in the coal trade it may be worth quoting the remarks made by Consul-General Dundas as to the trade in German coal. Though British coal still has the lion's share of the market, the competition offered by the German is not the insignificant power it was in 1875, since which date the trade has risen from a minimum to the considerable quantity of 6,250,000 tons in 1886. Some few years back British coal was the only coal consumed by many of the German steamships sailing out of Hamburg. This cannot be said to be the case now. The quantity of Westphalian coal imported into Hamburg in 1887 shows an increase of 6 per cent., being 549,460 tons against 518,930 tons in 1886. Of the quantity thus imported nearly one half found its way to Northern and Eastern Germany, while a large proportion of the remainder was re-exported by sea. The value has fallen to an appreciable extent. The quantity of British coal imported was slightly in excess of 1886, amounting to some 1,220,000 tons in 1887, as compared with 1,210,000 tons in the previous year.

RUSSIAN RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

During the first half of the current year the receipts of the railways in Russia have increased very considerably as compared with those of the corresponding period of 1887. The receipts amounted to 125¼ million roubles, which is an increase of 11 million roubles. Both in passengers and goods carried there has been a large increase, the former by 500,000 and the latter by 143 million poods. The net receipts per verst averaged at the present rate of exchange about £500 in 1888, as against £470 in 1887. The lines of a purely strategical character are those which have paid worst. New lines are being constructed and opened.

THE FUTURE OF HAMBURG.

In a more than usually exhaustive report on the trade of Hamburg, Consul-General Dundas discusses the possible effect on the trade of Hamburg of the incorporation of that port in the Customs Union which has just been effected. Opinion on the point differs greatly, but he thinks that incorporation will "tend to increase still more the trade, and especially to give an impetus to the manufacturing industries of Hamburg. It is the great centre for the exportation of production from all parts of Germany, and the lion's share of the trade between Germany and Southern and Central America is in the hands of Hamburg exporters. If the proposal to run fast steamships be really carried into effect by the Hamburg-American Packet Company, an augmentation in the North American passenger and goods traffic may be looked for. In every quarter of the globe Germany is extending with steady and successful persistence its commercial activity, in which Hamburg, through its merchants, its exporters, and its shipping, plays an important part. The demolition of the barrier which has hitherto militated more or less against the position which Hamburg, partly by nature and partly by the energy of her sons, occupies, must surely help rather than hinder her further development." Germany's efforts, Mr. Dundas further says, have been directed to one end with a steady persistency—and that not unsuccessfully—to emancipate her trade from foreign hands, and to get it within her own control. In this work Hamburg has played an important part, and is destined now to take a larger share. The total value of the trade of Great Britain and the Australian colonies with Hamburg amounts to £21,000,000.

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	Tons	H.P.	
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LUSITANIA	5,325	4,000	Nov. 9
OROYA	6,[illegible]4	7,000	Nov. 23
ORIZABA	6,[illegible]4	7,000	Dec. 7
LIGURIA	4,628	4,000	Dec. 21
AUSTRAL	5,588	7,000	Jan. 4

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AUTUMN TOUR IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The ORIENT COMPANY will despatch their large full-powered steamship "GARONNE," 3,876 tons register, 3,000 horse power, from TILBURY DOCKS, LONDON, on the 15th November, for a FIVE WEEKS' CRUISE, visiting LISBON, Tangier, Gibraltar, Algiers, Palermo, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Nice, for Riviera, Malaga, &c., arriving in London on the 22nd December.

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(AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.)

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LYCEUM THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)

Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD.

TO-NIGHT, PRINCE KARL, commencing at 8.45. Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD in his original character of Prince Karl. BENEFIT PERFORMANCE in aid of the Bishop of Bedford's Home and Refuge Fund for the POOR of the EAST-END of LONDON. Preceded at 7.45 by ALWAYS INTENDED.

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(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)

TO-NIGHT at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

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BETSY, EVERY EVENING, at 9 with the original cast. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER. Doors open at 7.45. Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity. N.B.—BETSY MATINÉE on SATURDAY NEXT, at 3. Doors open at 2.30.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

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THIS EVENING, at 8.30, THE DEAN'S DAUGHTER. Misses Caroline Hill, Emily Cross, A. Dairolles, M. Barton, and Olga Nethersole; Messrs. Lewis Waller, J. Beauchamp, E. Sass, Aynesworth, Newall, Fleet, Dodsworth, Trent, Dixon, Montagu, and Rutland Barrington. At 7.45, A PATRON SAINT. Misses Hermon, Leyshon, Mildmay; Mr. Nutcombe Gould.

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(Mr. THOMAS THORNE, Sole Lessee and Manager.)

THIS EVENING at 8.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. 178th Time. Preceded at 7.45 by THE BROTHERS. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. William Rignold, Fred Thorne, Cyril Maude, J. S. Blythe, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Frank Gillmore, and Mr. H. B. Conway; Mesdames Kate Rorke, Gladys Homfrey, M. A. Giffard, Banister, B. Harrison, R. McNeill, Bowman, Adlercron, G. Arnold, Maunders, &c. MATINÉE of JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART, TO-MORROW (Saturday), Oct. 20, at 2.30.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. 82nd Time. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Dorothy Dene, Louise Brandon, D. Drummond, E. Bufton, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

TERRY'S THEATRE.

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GAIETY THEATRE.

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"SHE." THIS EVENING at 8.30. At 7.45, POLLY'S VENTURE, by MALCOLM WATSON. For cast see morning papers. Box-office open daily from 10 till 6. Doors open at 7.30. Prices from 1s. to £4 4s. Last 2 Nights of SHE at this Theatre on account of the termination of Miss Eyre's tenancy. Miss SOPHIE EYRE'S BENEFIT and LAST NIGHT of SHE, TO-MORROW (Saturday), Oct. 20, by kind permission of George Edwardes, Esq.

GLOBE THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN LART.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, THE MONK'S ROOM. Messrs. E. S. Willard, Hermann Vezin, Forbes Dawson, Stephen Caffrey, Ivan Watson, Edward Rose, A. J. Byde, Edwin Shepherd, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Helen Leyton, E. H. Brooke, Marion Lea, &c.

COURT THEATRE.

(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)

(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)

EVERY EVENING, at 9.0 (by arrangement with Mr. John Hare), LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by SYDNEY GRUNDY, and entitled MAMMA. Preceded at 8.15 by an original play by CHARLES THOMAS, entitled HERMINE. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,031. SECOND MATINÉE of MAMMA, SATURDAY, October 27, at 3.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.40, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF.

At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (757th Performance.)

Mesdames Marie Tempest, Florence Perry, Harriet Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, S. King, and C. Hayden Coffin. Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5.

MATINÉE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

OPERA COMIQUE.

(Lessee and Manager, F. J. HARRIS.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.15, a new and romantic Comic Opera, entitled CARINA. Music by JULIA WOOLF. Libretto by E. L. BLANCHARD and CUNNINGHAM BRIDGMAN. New and magnificent scenery by W. Telbin and T. E. Ryan. Costumes by Alias, Md ne. Auguste, and Miss Fisher, from original designs by Wilhelm. Augmented orchestra, conducted by Mr. F. Stanislaus. Chorus and Ballet of Sixty. Incidental dances by John D'Auban. The above production is under the sole control and superintendence of Charles Harris. Characters by Mesdames Camille D'Arville, Josephine Findlay, Ada Dorée, Jessica Dene, Flora Wilmos, Blanche Murray, and Alice Lethbridge; Messrs. Durward Lely, G. H. Snazelle, E. D. Ward, W. Guise, Eric Thorne, H. Halley, and Charles Collette. Preceded at 7.30, by a new and original domestic Comedy, in One Act, entitled THE BLACKSMITH'S DAUGHTER, by Messrs. A. Golsworthy and E. B. Norman. Doors open at 7.15. Seats may now be booked in advance. Box office open from 10 till 5. Acting Manager, DOUGLAS COX.

AVENUE THEATRE.

(Manager, Mr. H. WATKIN.)

Lighted by electricity. TO-NIGHT, PLANQUETTE'S celebrated comic opera, THE OLD GUARD, with new scenery, new costumes, and new effects, supported by Mr. Arthur Roberts, Mr. Alec Marsh, Mr. Joseph Tapley, Mr. M. H. Grahame, Mr. Leon Roch, and Mr. J. J. Dallas; Miss Giulia Warwick, Miss Carrie Coote, Miss Clara Graham, Miss Nellie Woodford, and Miss Annie Halford. Increased orchestra and chorus, conducted by Mr. John Crook. Preceded by a new operetta entitled QUITS, composed by Mr. JOHN CROOK. Doors open 7.15. Operetta 7.30. Opera 8.15. Carriages at 11. Box-office open daily from 10.30 till 5 o'clock.—R. D. ALBERTSON, Acting Manager.

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In Concert Hall and Theatre, FRATELLI FRANCOLI'S MARIONETTES, "ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO" and "THE LIVING SKELETON," at 3 and 7.30 P.M. The NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS at 4.30 and 9 P.M.

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. R. D'OYLY CARTE.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.20, the New and Original Opera in Two Acts, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, entitled THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; or, THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID. Preceded at 7.20 by MRS. JARRAMEE'S GENIE. Doors open at 7.0. Box-office open 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

SAVOY.—THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2.0.

SAVOY.—SEATS may now be BOOKED THREE MONTHS in ADVANCE. Good seats can be obtained at the box office of the theatre, which is open continuously from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.

A Dramatic Disappearance.

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CHAPTER XI.—(*Continued.*)

"Ah," answered the young wife, "may God preserve you from marrying a man who thinks himself above you in mind. My husband says, of course, his *profession* prevents him from having a fixed home in town, and declares it might militate against his prospects were it known he was married, because few would believe him if he were to live openly with me now, and would think badly of me. But that doesn't deceive *me*. Love perceives things more by feeling than by language, and however uncultured I may be compared to him, I have felt, and still feel, affection for him. He even tells me he *likes* to have a little sylvan retreat like this to run down to, to console himself after the fatigues and worry of town. That is a pretty speech and ought to satisfy me—but I know it is not true. Of late, his visits have been less frequent than ever, and, when he does come, it is only for an hour or two in the daytime to see his son—not me. I see more clearly day by day that he bitterly regrets having married me, thinking me incapable of sympathizing with his genius—for he is very clever—and wanting in the culture and refinement he looks——".

"Stop! stop!" exclaimed Antonia; "I deeply pity you, Mrs. Costelloe, but is it right to tell all this to me, a mere girl, to complain of your husband to a stranger? Is it not a profanation of the sacredness of the marriage tie?"

The other stared at her in surprise, not comprehending this subtlety of refinement, and lacking the high instinct that some sorrows are sacred.

"I did not mean to offend you," said Antonia. "Continue, if you like."

"Not if it annoys you to hear of another's trouble," said Mrs. Costelloe, with some asperity.

"Annoy me! no! On the contrary, I deeply sympathize, more deeply perhaps than you think."

"Did you know my husband, then? I heard he was paying attentions to some young lady in London, though I scorned to notice it."

Antonia blushed painfully.

"My dear young lady," said the other, smitten with sudden remorse for causing such confusion to the helpless girl, "I didn't mean to hurt your feelings. Of course *you* know nothing of my husband."

"I know him as a very good actor. I saw him the other day achieving great success as Hamlet."

"Ah! then he won't be down here again for some time."

"How long is it since you have seen him?" asked Antonia, unable to refrain from this vital question.

"Nearly three weeks now; and when he last came his manner was very strange and hurried."

Antonia suddenly felt new hope. If his wife thought his manner strange three weeks ago, did not that point to the correctness of her own first theory that the actor had been attacked by temporary insanity, under the influence of which he had destroyed himself?

"Have you seen the newspapers lately?"

"No, I seldom read them, except sometimes the weekly papers, for the sake of the stories. Why do you ask?"

"Oh, nothing!"

"But why?" exclaimed the woman. "You must have asked for a purpose. You're keeping something from me. I see it in your face. Something about my husband. You have no right to withhold it from me."

Alarmed by her violent tone, Antonia falteringly replied:

"I saw in the papers that Mr. Costelloe had disappeared, and that a reward had been offered for his recovery."

"Disappeared! Reward! Good God! has he killed himself to escape from me?"

The wife gave a scream which sent the blood curdling through Antonia's veins, and brought the little boy running in from the garden, where he had been at play.

"Come to me, Henry," said the mother almost fiercely to her child. "You are all that is left me now. Disappeared! Yes, he is tired out with me at last. I see it! He has disappeared to be rid of me. He has not killed himself! Oh no! He loves himself too well for that. He only loved *himself* when he pretended to care for *me*, for it was his own imagination of what I seemed that he liked, and not my real self. No! He is not dead! He will reappear when once he thinks that I shall trouble him no more. Come, Henry, my little boy; we are alone together now, and how I shall make a living for us both, God knows."

The poor mother burst into tears. Her intellect was perhaps as shallow as her husband deemed, but her love and consequent grief were none the less deep. Happily for mankind, the heart is not in proportion to the soul. Mrs. Costelloe soon rose, and, taking her boy by the hand, went to the door. "I am sure you will excuse me," she said to Antonia, "but I must go to the town to buy a paper, and see what I can do. I thank you for telling me the news, even though it means sorrow."

But Antonia sat dumb with horror, and was incapable of reply. It was no wonder, then, that the poor girl looked pale when Captain Essilmont came to fetch her.

The doctor examined her ankle, and pronounced it a trifling sprain which, with rest and care, would soon be well.

"But," he added, "I do not like the pallor of your face, Miss Tressilian, nor the look in your eyes. There is something else wrong with you. Let me feel your pulse. Why, it is galloping at almost fever pace. This won't do. We must get you to bed as soon as possible, and give you a febrifuge."

"I shall not be sorry to get home again," said Antonia, looking up at him vaguely.

Captain Essilmont and the doctor carried her to the carriage between them, and drove her to the

COMEDY THEATRE. — TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. T. G. Warren, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. Lestocq. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Elton, Miss Kate Lee, and Miss Vane Featherston. Preceded by, at 8, THE SPY, by CECIL RALEIGH. Business Manager, Mr E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS, TO-NIGHT, at 9. MATINEE TO-MORROW (Saturday), at 3 o'clock.—COMEDY THEATRE.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER. Manager, Mr. J. C. SMITH. This new and commodious theatre, built from the design by C. J. Phipps, Esq., F.S.A.,

WILL OPEN TO-MORROW, with an elaborate production of SHAKESPEARE'S AS YOU LIKE IT, in which the following artistes will appear:—Miss Wallis (Mrs. Lancaster), Miss Annie Rose (Mrs. Horace Nevill), Miss Kate Fayne, Mrs. Edward Saker, Mr. William Farren, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Arthur Stirling, Mr. J. R. Crauford, Mr. Seymour Jackson, Mr. Charles Cooper, Mr. John Buckstone, Mr. Allen Thomas, Mr. Sidney Harcourt, Mr. Matthew Brodie, Mr. C. Arnold, Mr. Arthur Fenwick, Mr. G. Seldon, Mr. Herbert Basing, Mr. Ferguson, and Mr. Forbes Robertson. The play produced under the direction of Mr. J. C. Smith; new scenery by Henry Emden; costumes, from designs by H. G. Glindoni, by Harrison; properties by J. Robinson; wigs by Clarkson. Full chorus, solos, and incidental songs sung by Mr. Seymour Jackson. The orchestra under the direction of Mr. G. W. Byng. The new act drop painted by Mr. William Telbin. Prices of Admission:—Private boxes, from one guinea; orchestra stalls, 10s.; balcony stalls, 6s.; upper circle (numbered and reserved), 3s.; pit, 2s.; amphitheatre, 1s. 6d.; gallery, 1s. Doors open 7.30, commence at 8; carriages 11. Box-office open daily, from 10 to 5. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.

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The Management greatly regret that it has been found necessary, in order to obtain additional rehearsals, to further POSTPONE the OPENING of the THEATRE until MONDAY NEXT, when THE DEMON will be produced by the RUSSIAN NATIONAL OPERA COMPANY.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Museum, Decorated by Bell. Electric Light. Refreshments by Beguinot. Admission 1s. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station.

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new rooms, where she was assisted to bed by the faithful Maria, who displayed much apprehension at her mistress's illness. The doctor gave her a sleeping draught, and she soon sank into forgetfulness of the terrible morning she had passed.

The doctor timed his next visit so as to be at the house when she awoke, and, having examined her and written a prescription, pronounced her out of all danger.

"It was lucky," he said to Major Temple, "that we took it in time, for, in my opinion, Miss Tressilian has had a narrow escape from an attack of brain fever. Fortunately, except for the sprained ankle, which is a trifling mishap, she is well enough physically, and her youth and constitution have saved her. But she seems to have some mental trouble. Do you know of anything, Major? Any little disappointment? Some affair of the heart, perhaps?"

"Miss Tressilian is quite heart-whole, as far as I know," replied the Major.

"Ah, well, it may be so; but you know girls will have these fancies now and then, both when young and old; and, fancies though they be, they produce anything but a fanciful effect on the nerves. The affections are the greatest enemies of the nerves."

The Major forced a smile, and returned to Antonia's room. The girl was lying in bed in that state of complete but not unhealthy fatigue which makes dependence on those we love so pleasant, when familiar faces, consecrated from childhood, are our best sedative. The revelations made by Mrs. Costelloe, moreover, caused her to feel remorse for ever having suspected the Major, and a display of affection was the best antidote. Her face lighted up as her guardian entered.

"Uncle," said she, "do you know if Mr. Semley is still in Bournemouth? I should like to see him if he is."

"Semley! Yes, he's still here. But you can't see him to-day. Won't to-morrow do? I'll ask him to come round. If I go on the pier to-night I'm sure to meet him dancing attendance on Mrs. Twentyman and her daughter. He seems quite smitten with the charms of the fair Phyllis."

Antonia smiled.

"But I can go on the pier, too, and meet him. I feel quite well now, and mean to get up for dinner."

"No, Antonia! The doctor has forbidden you to get up any more to-day; and it would hardly be seemly to disregard his orders for the sake of meeting a young man whom you can see quite as well to-morrow. What you have to say can't be so important that it can't wait twenty-four hours."

"But it is very important."

"Very *important!* How can that be? Unless, indeed, thinking of Semley is the cause of your illness."

"Oh, uncle! How can you say such a thing? What nonsense!"

The girl felt chilled by his constrained manner, but tried to hide her emotion.

"Very well," she added, "I'll wait till to-morrow, as it can't be helped."

"That's right! I don't object, Antonia, you know, to your seeing him, only I really feel so anxious about your health. What would I do if I lost you, my dear?"

Antonia bit her lip, and shivered.

"Are you cold, dear?" asked the Major.

"No! only you say things which frighten me."

"I won't suggest such ideas then. Of course, I shall never lose you. You will always be with me, as my own little Antonia, whom I have dedicated my life to serve."

The Major had never before alluded to what he had done for the girl, and she felt it a flaw in his chivalry that he should now begin referring to his self-sacrifice as if it constituted a claim upon her. Foreseeing and dreading the issue of such conversation, she made haste to start a new topic.

"Uncle!" said she. "Why do you never wear that blue serge pilot coat you used to be so fond of? It would be just the thing for the seaside, where one can wear what one likes. You look so comfortable and happy in it, and here it would be appropriately nautical."

Her guardian seemed taken aback.

"I—er—I—" said he—"I mean it was left behind in London. They forgot to pack it in my portmanteau."

"Why not send for it? Surely you must miss it."

"It's hardly worth the trouble. But I'll see. I must be off now. I have to go down the town, so I'll get you a book at the library."

"Send Maria to me, as you go down, will you?"

The Major assented, and left the room.

When Maria came, Antonia asked for writing materials, and commenced a letter to Semley. She thought it her duty to save her guardian from suspicion in the matter of Costelloe's disappearance, and, knowing what ideas Sniff harboured against him, judged it only right to inform the detective of the fresh discovery she had made that morning, hoping that it would convince him of the truth of her own theory that the actor had committed suicide in a fit of temporary insanity, and prevent him any longer suspecting the Major of foul play. Being unable to communicate direct with Sniff, she determined to ask the good offices of Semley, who probably knew where the detective was to be found. As she could not see Semley that evening, she took the bold step of writing to him, defying conventionality, and running the risk of being thought unmaidenly in her brave desire to save Major Temple.

The letter finished, she handed it to Maria, with instructions to find Mr. Semley and deliver it into his own hands.

The maid grinned, it being a human failing to put but one construction upon out-of-the-way actions.

"I thought it was Captain Essilmont you would have written to, miss," she remarked, as she pocketed the missive.

Antonia blushed. "You are very silly," she said angrily, "to say such things, Maria; not only silly, but wicked. Why should I write to Captain Essilmont? I have written to Mr. Semley on a matter of business, because I can't see him to-night; and to put any other construction on it is stupid and wicked. If you must know why, it is to save myself and Major Temple a great deal of annoyance. I should be very angry with you for saying what you did just now, only I know you meant no harm. But never think such a thing again."

Maria got red in her turn at these words, and left the room shamefacedly.

(To be continued to-morrow.)

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Incorporated by Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, passed 29th July, 1861.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED £2,000,000

Capital subscribed—

100,000 Shares of £10 each	£1,000,000	
Less amount written off, £3 per Share	300,000	
		£700,000
Capital now being issued		500,000
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£1 per Share on Application;		
3	"	" Allotment (including the £1 prem.);
3	"	" November 17, 1888;
3	"	" January 17, 1889.
£11		

The shares will rank for dividend rateably with the present capital of the company, on the amount of the calls as paid.

Applications are invited from the general public, but those from existing shareholders will be primarily and favourably considered; and a similar amount of 25,000 shares will be offered to the shareholders and the public in the Colonies.

The Bank is a Colonial Institution, and has been established for twenty-seven years, its board of management being at Auckland, New Zealand. It has branches throughout New Zealand, in the Australian Colonies, and in London. It possesses a large commercial and very profitable business. It transacts the financial business of the New Zealand Government, and with other banking institutions participates in the banking business of some of the Australian Governments, and also has a large connection with the municipal boards and other public institutions of the Colonies.

As has already been communicated to the public press, an influential and independent Committee of Shareholders in New Zealand was appointed in April last to investigate the affairs of the Bank.

As a result of an exhaustive inquiry, they presented a report shewing that the Bank had made serious and exceptional losses, owing to the great depression in New Zealand and to other causes.

This Report was presented at a Shareholders' meeting held at Auckland on the 3rd instant. A deputation from the above-named committee, the Hon. W. W. Johnston, of Wellington, and Mr. A. G. Horton, J.P., of Auckland, are now in London, and, by telegraphic summary of the Report which they have received, they have been informed that to make full provision for the Bank's losses the whole Reserve Fund and £3 per Share should be written off the whole Capital, and the necessary resolutions have been passed for carrying this into effect.

It is also contemplated hereafter to give the existing Shareholders an option of paying up again the £3 per Share so written off, thus bringing the paid up amount on the old Shares to £10, and assimilating the two classes of Shares.

The provision made for past losses, in pursuance of the Committee's recommendation, and the Bank's great earning power, gives strong promise that steady dividends will be maintained upon the re-modelled Capital. Of the present new Home Issue four-fifths have been already assured, and from telegrams received from the Colonies it is confidently believed that the whole of the Colonial issue will be readily absorbed.

Deposits will be returned in full in cases where no allotment is made.

Copies of the Deed of Settlement and of the Acts of the General Assembly incorporating the Proprietors may be inspected at the offices of the Bank. Prospectuses with Forms of Application can be obtained there, or from the Brokers of the Bank, Messrs. Steer, Lawford, and Co., 3, Drapers'-gardens, E.C.

Application will be made in due course for a quotation of the Shares of this issue on the London Stock Exchange.

1, Queen Victoria-street, Mansion House,
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Established 1863

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ISSUE of £700,000 FIVE PER CENT. STERLING MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (part of an authorized amount of £1,000,000), to be secured by a first mortgage on the property and income of the Company, and created for the conversion of the existing £288,000 Six per Cent. Mortgage Debentures, and for other purposes of the Company.

Principal repayable in London at par October 1, 1925, unless previously redeemed by a cumulative sinking fund of 1 per cent., by annual drawings in the month of August. The First Drawing will take place in 1889. The Company reserves to itself the right to increase the sinking fund at any time.

Interest payable in London, free of all Argentine taxes, at the London and River Plate Bank (Limited), half-yearly, on April 1 and October 1.

A Coupon for £1 5s., payable 1st April, 1889, will be attached to the Scrip Certificates, representing interest upon instalments to that date, and the First Coupon on the Bonds will be payable 1st October, 1889.

TRUSTEES FOR DEBENTURE HOLDERS.

Frank Parish, Esq., Chairman of the Buenos Aires Great Southern Railway.
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PRICE of ISSUE £93 per £100 DEBENTURE.

The LONDON and RIVER PLATE BANK (Limited) is authorized to RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS for the above-mentioned £700,000 MORTGAGE DEBENTURES of the CATALINAS WAREHOUSES and MOLE COMPANY of BUENOS AIRES, the capital of the Argentine Republic.

Holders of the existing 6 per cent. Mortgage Debentures may exchange their Debentures for Debentures of this issue at the rate of £93 per cent.; that is to say, they will receive in exchange for each £100 6 per cent. Debenture with all unmatured Coupons thereon, paid-up Scrip for £100 of the present issue, and £11 15s. in cash, being the difference between the price at which the 6 per cent. Debentures are redeemable, viz., £103 and the price of the present issue, plus £1 15s., the difference between the half-yearly interest of £3 payable on the 6 per cent. Debentures on the 1st April next, and the coupon of £1 5s. attached to the new Scrip.

Such of the old debentures as are not exchanged against the present issue by the above arrangement, will be drawn in August, and paid off on the 1st October next in accordance with the terms of issue, and the mortgage given for securing that loan will be cancelled.

The remaining debentures of the present issue not claimed for conversion are offered for public subscription at £93 per £100 bond. Payable as follows:

£5 per £100 on	Application.	
25	"	on Allotment.
30	"	on 1st January, 1889.
23	"	1st April, 1889.
£93		

Payment in full can be made on either of the above dates, under discount at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

Applications must be made on the form accompanying the Prospectus, and lodged at the London and River Plate Bank (Limited), 52, Moorgate-street, London, E.C., with a deposit of £5 per cent. on the nominal amount applied for.

Applicants for conversion must deposit their bonds, with the appropriate form duly filled up, on or before Saturday, October the 27th, otherwise the option to convert will lapse.

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST for the remaining Bonds will be CLOSED on or before TUESDAY, October 23rd.

Where no allotment is made, the amount of deposit will be returned in full. In default of payment of the respective instalments at their due dates, all previous payments will be liable to forfeiture.

Scrip certificates to bearer will be issued against allotment letters and bankers' receipts. The Definitive Debentures, which will be payable to bearer, will be delivered as soon as possible after payment of the last instalment.

Particulars of the Company's undertakings, the security to be vested in the trustees for the debenture-holders, the purposes to which the proceeds of the present issue are to be devoted, and the present market value of the Company's ordinary share capital, are given in the annexed letter from Mr. F. Seeber, the Manager of the Company.

A copy of the report and accounts of the directors of the Company for 1887, copies of the Company's statutes and its contracts with and concessions from the Argentine Government and the Municipality of Buenos Aires, the form of the deed of mortgage and trust and the debenture can be seen on application to Messrs. Bircham and Co., solicitors, No. 50, Old Broad-street, London.

Prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained at the London and River Plate Bank (Limited), 52, Moorgate-street, E.C., or of Messrs. Greenwood and Co., 28, Austin-friars, E.C.

London, October 17, 1888.

London, October, 1888.

To the Directors of the London and River Plate Bank (Limited), London.

Gentlemen,—With reference to the proposed Mortgage Loan to be issued through your Bank, I have the pleasure of replying to your request for information as to the present position of the Catalinas Warehouses and Mole Company of Buenos Aires.

The property owned by the Company, and which is to be mortgaged to the Trustees, is 119,000 square metres of freehold land, on the river side of the city of Buenos Aires, intersected by (and exclusive of) paved streets, and the Mole or Pier extending 645 metres into the river; together with bonded warehouses (covering 70,000 square metres), locomotives, waggons, cranes, workshops, administrative offices, electric light installation, &c., appertaining to the landing, shipping, and warehousing business which it has carried on for upwards of ten years.

The land alone, which is all first-class building land, is valued by independent land brokers in Buenos Aires at upwards of 10,000,000 dols., or at exchange of 32d.* per dollar equals £1,330,000.

This value will be very greatly enhanced upon the completion of the Buenos Aires Harbour Works, now under construction, as the Company's land will be situated immediately opposite the north basin of the harbour, where the chief maritime traffic will be concentrated.

The net income derived by the Company from its landing, shipping, and warehousing business during the last four years was as follows, the dollar being calculated at 32d.

1884	£25,860
1885	26,930
1886	30,930
1887	50,660

whilst the calculation for 1888, based upon the result of the first six months, is upwards of 70,000

After the proceeds of the present loan have been laid out, it is estimated that the profits of the Company will be more than doubled.

The Share Capital of the Company is 8,000,000 dols, or at ex. 32d. £1,066,600.

The latest quotation for the Shares is 63 per cent. premium.

The purposes for which the Company require the present loan are:—

1. For the redemption of the existing 6 per cent. Debentures, which amount to £288,000.
2. For the utilization of portions of the land at present unoccupied by—
   (a) The erection of a large central provision market (under a concession granted by the Municipality of Buenos Aires), for which there is urgent need, and which will yield excellent results. The building has been designed upon the model of the large public markets of Continental cities, and will cost about £200,000.
   (b) Increase of the present warehouse accommodation and additional buildings for various purposes, which, owing to the rapidly-increasing industries and population of the city, are in great demand, and will prove a highly profitable source of income.

I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
FRANCISCO SEEBER, Manager of the Catalinas Warehouses and Mole Company.

* 32d. is the value of the dollar, with gold at 50 per cent. premium.

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